PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

AND MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1822. No. 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
Corner of Market & Second streets,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

List of Causes,

Put down for trial at the Special Court, to be held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, before the Honorable Thomas Baird, Esquire, *on Monday the 10th day of February*, 1823.

James Amberson	vs	Dunning M'Nair
S. Boyce for use	vs	John Wilkins
John Wilson	vs	William Guy
Elizabeth Reed	vs	Joseph M'Clurg
Same	vs	James Irwin
Same	vs	Peter Kintner et al
Same	vs	Dr. G. Stevenson
Same	vs	M. Stewart
Same	vs	James Morrison
Same	vs	William Hayes,
Same	vs	Thomas Enoch et al
Jacob Beltzhoover	vs	Thomas Jones
Mary Hogg	vs	M. M. Murray
Same	vs	Wm. Wilkins et al
Adam Deemer's heirs	vs	Samuel Crail
Sarah Fowler	vs	Joseph M'Clurg et al
Henry Cable	vs	Richard Morrow
Samuel Scott	vs	Thomas M'Mullen
James Gray et al	vs	Christian Perree
Joseph Baird et al	vs	Robert Bell
J. Mansfield et ux	vs	H. Beltzhoover
C. Latshaw et al	vs	John Walker et al
John M'Ilhenny	vs	William M'Ilhenny
Mary Smith	vs	Wm. B. Irish
Samuel Sprague	vs	James Gray
Thomas Scott	vs	A. Humbert & Co. et al
Stephen Ford	vs	Same
Thos. Caveatt's ex'trs.	vs	Daniel M'Munn
Nathan Scothorn	vs	James Parks
Same	vs	Same
Elizabeth Kinkade	vs	Daniel Fields
Mary Kirkpatrick	vs	R. Cunningham et ux
John Colwell	vs	William Deal, Jr.
Henry Holdship	vs	Daniel Beltzhoover
[illegible]	vs	David Clayton
John [illegible]	vs	William Peebles
Joseph Johnston	vs	James Gray
Adam Patterson's ex.	vs	Adam Kirk
John Phillips	vs	Wm. & Samuel Marks
Richard Price	vs	A. Humbert & Co. et al
John Thornton	vs	D. M'Gunnegle
Jas. Mansfield et ux	vs	David Kennedy
Edward Patchell	vs	R. G. Fulton
A. Bechfield	vs	Samuel Sinclair
Thomas West	vs	Edward West
Trustees West. Univer.	vs	Wm. Robinson, Jr. et al
William Algeo	vs	Thomas Algeo
R. Morris for use	vs	James Haslet
Boyle Irwin	vs	Thomas Cooper et al
Robert Cochran for use	vs	James Parks
[illegible]	vs	[illegible]
Thomas West	vs	Edward West
Henry Jack, Jr.	vs	Thomas Kelly
Same	vs	George Haslet
Same	vs	Elisa Davis
Same	vs	George Bell
James Gray	vs	Bowen & Co.

James R. Butler, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1822.—3t.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. William Wilkins, Esq., President of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for the fifth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for the said District, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1822, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on the *third Monday of January next.*

Public Notice

Is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be, in the Jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Commonwealth the forty-seventh.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 13—6t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the house of Patrick Lindsey, about one mile from Washington, Pa. on the Pittsburgh road, a

Black Horse,

with a star and a narrow strip of white in his face, about 14 hands high, seven years old, his fore feet shod, a long switch tail. There was on him a saddle, half worn, and a woman's great coat, girthed on by a surcingle. He broke off or was stolen from the yard where he had been put to feed.—The above reward will be given for the Horse and thief, or five dollars and all reasonable charges for the delivery of the horse alone, or information where he may be found, to the subscriber, residing on Chartier's Creek, in Peters Township, Washington County.

William Clark.

December 20, 1822.—3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE,—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the *eighteenth day of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.* at the Court-House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John L. Glazer,
Farmer, Pitt Township.

Dec. 13.—3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday the 28th day of December, instant, 2 o'clock, P. M.*

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Anderson, dec'd., (in the hands of his Executors,) of, in and to a certain piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, containing 35 feet in breadth, and 75 feet in depth, more or less, being part of Lots Nos. 51 & 52, in Woods' plan of said piece of ground, being described as follows, viz:—beginning on Penn street, at the middle of Lot No. 52, ninety feet from the corner of Penn street and Irwin Alley, and running southwestwardly 35 feet (which takes in 5 feet of Lot No. 51); thence parallel with Irwin Alley, northwestwardly, 75 feet, more or less; thence northeastwardly, and parallel with Penn street, 35 feet, to the middle of Lot No. 52; thence southeastwardly parallel to Irwin Alley, 75 feet to the place of beginning,—on which is erected a two-story Brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Anderson, at the suit of John Herron.

Also,

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jonah Holstead, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, being Lot No. 1, in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Land, in Indiana Township, bounded by the Allegheny River, and by Lots Nos. 2, 24 and 25; containing 230 acres, be the same more or less; on which there is erected a small two story frame Dwelling House, and horse shed, with about 30 acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jonah Holstead, at the suit of Edward Price.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Neel, of, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Mifflin Township, containing 350 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of the heirs of John M'Dowell, Charles Israel, the heirs of George Crawford, and by other lands of John Neel; on which there is erected a two story Stone Dwelling House, a good Barn, a Grist Mill, and other buildings, and about 100 acres of the land cleared, with a bearing Orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Neel, at the suit of Hank & Elliott, for the use of Conrad Shults.

Also,

By virtue of a pluries writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Mahlon Rogers, of, in and to a certain part of Lot No. 301, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz:—beginning at the corner of Grant and Third streets, thence along Third street, 19 feet 3 inches; thence northwardly, parallel to Grant street, 84 feet 6 inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Third street 6 feet; thence northwardly, parallel to Grant street 84 feet 6 inches, to Fourth street; thence eastwardly, 25 feet 3 inches, to Grant street; thence southwardly 169 feet, to the place of beginning—on which is erected a Two Story Brick House and Brick Kitchen, and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mahlon Rogers, at the suit of Joseph Armorer.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Ferguson, deceased, (in the hands of his executors) of, in and to the following described Tracts of Land, viz:—One hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less, in Mifflin Township, bounded by lands of Joseph Edmondson, Samuel Hamilton and David Calhoun; about 25 acres of the land cleared, on which are erected a a square log House and log Stable. ALSO, 100 acres, be the same more or less, in Mifflin Township, bounded by lands of Robert Bryerly, James M'Kinney, John Hayes, Alexander M'Clure, David Calhoun and Samuel Hamilton; on which are erected a good two story log House and Kitchen, and other buildings, and about 80 acres of land cleared, with a good bearing Orchard growing thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Ferguson, at the suit of George Roush.

Also,

By virtue of a pluries writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Deal, Jr., of in and to the following described pieces of property and Lots of Ground, with the improvement and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the City of Pittsburgh, to wit:—One Lot of Ground, with a two story Frame House, and other buildings thereon, situate at the corner of Ferry and Second streets, No. 237, being 35 feet by 80 feet, be the same more or less. ALSO, of, in and to two other contiguous Lots of Ground, upon which is erected a Log House, on the north side of, and bounded upon Front street, Nos. 239 and 240, each being 35 feet by 80 feet deep. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Deal, Jr. at the suit of James Kerwin for E. Pentland for William Wilkins.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Pittsburgh, Dec 13, 1822. }

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE CLARIONET.
Inquire at this Office.

December, 13.

Notice

IS hereby given to my Creditors, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Warren, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed *Wednesday the 4th day of March next*, at the Court-House, in the town of Warren, in said county, for the hearing of my application, at which time and place my creditors are notified to attend, if they think proper, and shew cause why I should not be discharged.

Ethan Owens.

Warren, Dec. 6, 1822.—[Dec 20.—3t*]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held on the first Monday, (sixth day) of January next, at the house of Mrs. Backhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, for a President, Twelve Managers, and Treasurer, for the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

JAMES IRWIN, *Secretary.*

December 13, 1822.—3t.

Drawing Announced.

THE DRAWING
OF THE
MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY,
will commence on the
26th December, 1822.

AS there are but fifteen thousand Tickets in this Lottery; and as the Prizes only are to be drawn, it will be completed in TEN DRAW[illegible] fail of meeting the approbation of such as wish to procure a good chance for a good Prize. Our friends at a distance are invited to forward their orders as early as convenient, as Tickets will no doubt very soon become scarce.

Maryland State Lottery.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	20,000	Dollars
2	do	10,000	is	20,000	Dollars
2	do	5,000	is	10,000	Dollars
1	do	3,000	is	3,000	Dollars
10	do	1,000	is	10,000	Dollars
50	do	100	is	5,000	Dollars
100	do	50	is	5,000	Dollars
225	do	20	is	4,500	Dollars
5000	do	10	is	50,000	Dollars

5391 Prizes—9609 Blanks. 127,500 Dollars

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

☞ Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing.

Present price of Tickets, $10.

Orders received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Bank of Pittsb'g.

Nov. 22 tf

COTTON YARN,

AND

PIECE GOODS.

THE subscribers manufacturing under the firm of

Adams, Allen & Co.

HAVE now in complete operation their new establishment for SPINNING & WEAVING COTTON. They offer for sale, at their factory in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburg,

Cotton Yarn from No. 10 to 18,

inclusive, warranted of equal quality to any made in the United States, which will be sold at prices to induce western merchants and manufacturers to purchase on this side of the mountains.

JAMES ADAMS,
MICHAEL ALLEN,
JAMES S. CRAFT.

Oct. 18. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—6t.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

DEBATE ON PRINTING THE LAWS.

From the Chronicle.

IN SENATE—Thursday, Dec. 12.

The following act was on a third reading—

An act to provide for the more general promulgation of the Laws and Resolutions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

Section 1 *Be it enacted, &c.* That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as conveniently may be after he shall receive any law or resolution of a public nature, passed by the Legislature, cause the same to be published in two of the German and three of the English newspapers printed within the state.

Mr. Robert Smith said, that he had stated some objections to this bill when it had been before under consideration, and that reflection had not altered his opinion. The experience of the last twenty years went to show the expediency of promulgating the laws, through the newspapers. He had examined the matter, and the first trace of the publication of the laws, in the newspapers, was to be found in the Journal of 1804, when a resolution was adopted, directing that no laws, except such as were of a public nature should be published. From this he said it would seem that previous to that period, all laws, both of a public and private nature, had been published in the newspapers. But even this direction with regard to the publication of the laws, was considered to be fraught with more evil than good, and at a subsequent session a motion was made to appoint a joint committee of the legislature to designate what laws should be published and in what newspapers. This proposition appeared not to have been carried into effect: But at the session of 1807-8 it was declared, that no law or resolution of the legislature should be published in the newspapers, unless specially directed by that power. Thus the wisdom derived from experience induced the legislature to put a stop to the practice of publishing the laws, as proposed by the bill under consideration, and he hoped it would not be revived.

A very few, Mr. S. said, would be informed of the passage of laws, through the newspapers. In governor M'Kean's time it was considered that the newspapers selected for the publication, were not selected on account of the extent of their circulation, but for their attachment to the administration. It would be so with the present or any administration that followed it for it was a principle of human nature to do so. He therefore, deprecated the practice as extending Executive influence, and would oppose it, be the governor who he might. The legal information to be given would be but partial. He could point out the paper that he thought had the greatest circulation in the state, but he had no notion that it would be the medium of promulgating the laws under the bill before them. The cost of publication would be great, and the benefit to the people would not be at all proportionate.—Mr. S. concluded by calling the yeas and nays.

Mr Wurts remarked, that the gentleman from Franklin opposed this bill with a zeal and perseverance, which manifested a settled determination to prevent its passage if he possibly could. He did not doubt but that this opposition sprung from a sincere conviction, that the bill, if passed, would not be productive of public benefit. But as he Mr. W had introduced it into the Senate, from a quite different conviction, and as he had heard nothing from the gentleman from Franklin, that had changed his views, he conceived it to be his duty, still to urge its passage.

He laid down as an incontrovertible principle, one indeed which the gentleman from Franklin did not attempt to controvert, because it did not admit of question, that it was the duty of the Legislature to give to the people an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the provisions of laws which they were required to obey. It was the very essence of tyranny to pass a law sanctioned by heavy penalties (as many of our public acts were,) and yet withhold from those upon whom it operates a knowledge of its provisions. It was setting a snare for the unwary. This he conceived to be a point too plain for argument or illustration. Had the legislature then so provided for the promulgation of the laws that the people by ordinary diligence might obtain a knowledge of them, and walk in the path marked out by them? He conceived they had not. The pamphlet copies of the law seldom made their appearance until late in the summer: and then in such limited number, that even those to whom they were indispensably necessary to the transaction of business, found it difficult to procure them. And yet many of our public acts went into operation *instantly*, and all of them within a very brief period after their passage. What was usually called the *stop-law* was extended during the session of 1820-21, with several important modifications, and he well remembered that the Sheriff of Philadelphia, was not able to procure the Act in time to use it at his next Court of Inquiry. Similar difficulties and inconveniencies growing out of the present imperfect and tardy method of promulgating the laws were not unfrequent. Members of the Senate had borne testimony to the fact since this bill had been under discussion. If, then, public officers, and agents whose business required them daily and hourly to refer to the Acts of the Legislature, found it impossible to procure copies of them in season to enforce or execute their provisions, in what situation must be the great mass of the people whose rights or liberties were to be effected by them?

They had no better means of acquiring a knowledge of them, than that which was furnished by chance, public rumor, or the unofficial newspaper reports of the day: and it was a maxim of the law, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man" it might happen that a citizen would unwittingly violate the provisions, and innocently incur the penalties of the law, of the existence of which he knew nothing, until made to feel its effects. He took for example the cases he had mentioned yesterday. The auction law passed during the last session went into operation on the second of June last: It established an entire new system of business, and a violation of it was punishable by heavy pecuniary forfeitures: and yet this act was not printed and published by the authority of the commonwealth, until long after it became a law, binding upon every man in the State; and then in a shape which rendered it accessible to very few. [illegible] there not a gross folly and injustice in such a procedure? The same remarks would hold good in relation to the act which prescribed a particular method of vending stone coal which went into operation on the first day of May last, a very short period after its passage: and the acts of every session would furnish numerous instances of the same kind.

But a more pointed and striking illustration of the argument was furnished by the act to which he had in debate yesterday called the attention of the Senate: an act which from the moment of its passage, made the adulteration of Linseed oil, indictable and punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars. Theretofore the adulteration of this article, had been merely a moral wrong: but it was instantly converted into legal offence, and visited with a heavy penalty: and yet the publication of the pamphlet laws some three or four months afterwards was the first official information the public had of the existence of such an act.—He put it to the gentleman from Franklin to say, what would be his conduct, if empannelled to try one of his fellow citizens, charged with a violation of this law, if the fact were clearly proved, and yet it should be urged by the offender that the law under which he was arraigned, was not promulgated, for weeks, perhaps months after the offence was committed? Would not his conscience dictate a verdict of acquittal—and yet would not such a verdict be against both fact and law, the former being incontestibly proved, and the latter excusing no man for ignorance thereof. Equity and common sense would plead for the offender, and arraign the good sense, prudence and foresight of the legislature, in thus prescribing a rule of conduct without promulgating it to those who were required to walk by it. We differed but little from the lawgiver of antiquity who promulgated his laws in small characters and placed them aloft so as to be unintelligible.

It cannot be doubted therefore, but that the present provision for the publication of the laws is inadequate to the object, and that further legislative enactment is necessary.

But, says the gentleman from Franklin, the experience of years shows that the remedy now proposed will not meet the evil. If so let it be abandoned. Experience is the best guide, and it would be folly to reject her councils. But how does the gentleman from Franklin support this position. By reference to a resolution of the legislature of 1804, which directed that thereafter acts of a public nature only should be published in the newspapers. From this he infers that acts of a private nature had previously been published in that way, but that experience had shown it to be useless, and hence the legislature of that day abandoned it. But is not the inference equally fair, that the publication of acts of a public nature, had been found productive of good? And it is acts only of a public nature that it is now proposed to publish in newspaper form.

But, says the gentleman, the experience of a few more years demonstrated also the inutility of promulgating even public acts, through the medium of a newspaper: for in [illegible] the legislature by resolution directed that this also should be discontinued.

It by no means follows, however, said Mr. W. that this resolution was predicated upon a conviction of the then legislature, growing out of past experience, that the publication of public acts in one or more newspapers, was useless and unproductive of good. The Journal exhibits the resolution and no more: it tells the truth, but not the whole truth: the motives and causes which led to the adoption of the measure are not exhibited before us; and what the gentleman ascribes to the voice and warning of experience, the history of the day, and the recollection of many who hear me, will assign to other causes.

It sometimes happens, unfortunately for the public good, that perfect harmony does not exist between the Legislative and Executive departments of the government. Such was the case at the period last referred to by the gentleman from Franklin: to this want of harmony and the [illegible] cabals to which it gave rise is the resolution of 1807 to be ascribed.

But it is urged, upon the abstract merits of the question, that the passage of the bill will be useless. A portion, and but a very limited portion, it is said, of the people of the commonwealth will see the papers in which the laws will be published. This may be the case; but it is probable they will be copied into other papers and their circulation thus increased. The argument, however, proves too much: for by pushing it to its legitimate conclusion, it would show the inutility of publishing the laws at all: inasmuch as only a portion of the community will read them, when spread before them. It is admitted that it will in its operation be a partial remedy for the evil complained of: but it is the best the legislature can apply. The only perfect remedy would be to place the law in the hands of every citizen; but as that is impossible, all that can be expected is that it should be placed within his reach, if he choose to inquire after it. Thus much the bill under consideration will do; and an ignorance of the law may then, with much greater propriety be imputed to the carelessness of him who offends against it, rather than to the negligence or [illegible] timed economy of the legislature.

The arguments drawn from the indirect extension of executive patronage, and the expense which will be incurred by the publication of the laws in this form, are equally unsatisfactory.

If, as the gentleman from Franklin seems to think, the selection of the papers should be vested in the legislature rather than in the Secretary of the commonwealth, let him at once move to amend the bill. To me it appears a matter of no importance by whom the papers are selected: the main purpose will be answered, if publication be made in what state papers the Secretary, or the legislature may direct, and I would not turn on my heel to decide a point of [illegible] minor importance.

The expense is a matter [illegible] tion. In amount it will [illegible] what it may, it will be properly [illegible] incurred. In relation to the [illegible] the printing which is done for [illegible] ate use and information, [illegible] so sensitive. [illegible] then all [illegible] perceive why [illegible] when the object [illegible] matters, upon [illegible] and their [illegible] 15—Nays [illegible]

A [illegible]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

AND

MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1822. No. 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
Corner of Market & Second streets,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

List of Causes,

Put down for trial at the Special Court, to be held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, before the Honorable Thomas Baird, Esquire, *on Monday the 10th day of February,* 1823.

James Amberson	vs Dunning M'Nair
R. Boyce for use	vs John Wilkins
John Wilson	vs William Guy
Elizabeth Reed	vs Joseph M'Clurg
Same	vs James Irwin
Same	vs Peter Kintner et al
Same	vs Dr. G. Stevenson
Same	vs M. Stewart
Same	vs James Morrison
Same	vs William Hayes,
Same	vs Thomas Enoch et al
Jacob Baltzhoover	vs Thomas Jones
Mary Hogg	vs M. M. Murray
Same	vs Wm. Wilkins et al
Adam Deemer's heirs	vs Samuel Crail
Sarah Fowler	vs Joseph M'Clurg et al
Henry Cable	vs Richard Morrow
Samuel Scott	vs Thomas M'Mullen
James Gray et al	vs Christian Ferree
Joseph Baird et al	vs Robert Bell
J. Mannifield et ux	vs H. Beltzhoover
C. Latshaw et al	vs John Walker et al
John M'Ilhenny	vs William M'Ilhenny
Mary Smith	vs Wm. B. Irish
Samuel Sprague	vs James Gray
Thomas Scott	vs A. Humbert & Co. et al
Stephen Ford	vs Same
Thos. Caveatt's ex'trs.	vs Daniel M'Munn
Nathan Scothorn	vs James Parks
Same	vs Same
Elizabeth Kinkade	vs Daniel Fields
Mary Kirkpatrick	vs R. Cunningham et ux
John Colwell	vs William Deal, Jr.
Henry Holdship	vs Daniel Beltzhoover
Alexander [illegible]	vs David Clayton
John Reading	vs William Peebles
Joseph Johnston	vs James Gray
Adam Patterson's ex.	vs Adam Kirk
John Philips	vs Wm. & Samuel Marks
Richard Price	vs A. Humbert & Co. et al
John Thornton	vs D. M'Gunnegle
Jos. Mannifield et ux	vs David Kennedy
Edward Patchell	vs R. G. Fulton
A. Birchfield	vs Samuel Sinclair
Thomas West	vs Edward West
Trustees West. Univer.	vs Wm. Robinson Jr. et al
William Algeo	vs Thomas Algeo
R. Morris for use	vs James Haslet
Boyle Irwin	vs Thomas Cooper et al
Robert Cochran for use	vs James Parks
[illegible]	vs Rowland and M'Evoy
Thomas West	vs Edward West
Henry Jack, Jr.	vs Thomas Kelly
Same	vs George Haslet
Same	vs Elias Davis
Same	vs George Bell
James Gray	vs Bowen & Co.

James R. Butler, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1822.—3t.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. William Wilkins, Esq., President of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for the fifth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for the said District, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1822, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on the *third Monday of January next.*

Public Notice

IS hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be, in the Jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Commonwealth the forty-seventh.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 13—6t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the house of Patrick Lindsey, about one mile from Washington, Pa. on the Pittsburgh road, a

Black Horse,

with a star and a narrow strip of white in his face; about 14 hands high, seven years old, his fore feet shod, a long swatch tail. There was on him a saddle, half worn, and a woman's great coat, girthed on by a surcingle. He broke off or was stolen from the yard where he had been put to feed.—The above reward will be given for the Horse and thief, or five dollars and all reasonable charges for the delivery of the horse alone, or information where he may be found, to the subscriber, residing on Chartier's Creek, in Peters Township, Washington County.

William Clark.

December 20, 1822.—3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE,—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the *eighteenth day of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.* at the Court-House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John L. Glazer,
Farmer, Pitt Township.

Dec. 17.—[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, *on Saturday the 28th day of December, instant,* [illegible] *o'clock, P. M.*

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Anderson, dec'd., (in the hands of his Executors) of, in and to a certain piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, containing 35 feet in breadth, and 75 feet in depth, more or less, being part of Lots, Nos 51 & 52, in Woods' plan of said piece of ground, being described as follows, viz:—beginning on Penn street, at the middle of Lot No. 52, ninety feet from the corner of Penn street and Irwin Alley, and running southwestwardly 35 feet (which takes in 5 feet of Lot No. 51); thence parallel with Irwin Alley, northwestwardly, 75 feet, more or less; thence northeastwardly, and parallel with Penn street, 35 feet, to the middle of Lot No. 52; thence southeastwardly parallel to Irwin Alley, 75 feet to the place of beginning—on which is erected a two-story Brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Anderson, at the suit of John Herron.

Also,

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jonah Holstead, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, being Lot No. 1, in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Land, in Indiana Township, bounded by the Allegheny River, and by Lots Nos. 2, 24 and 25; containing 230 acres, be the same more or less; on which there is erected a small two story frame Dwelling House, and horse shed, with about 50 acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jonah Holstead, at the suit of Edward Price.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Neel, of, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Mifflin Township, containing 350 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of the heirs of John M'Dowell, Charles Israel, the heirs of George Crawford, and by other lands of John Neel; on which there is erected a two story Stone Dwelling House, a good Barn, a Grist Mill, and other buildings, and about 100 acres of the land cleared, with a bearing Orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Neel, at the suit of Hank & Elliott, for the use of Conrad Shultz.

Also,

By virtue of a pluries writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Mahlon Rogers, of, in and to a certain part of Lot No. 301, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz:—beginning at the corner of Grant and Third streets, thence along Third street, 19 feet 3 inches; thence northwardly, parallel to Grant street, 84 feet 6 inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Third street 6 feet; thence northwardly, parallel to Grant street 84 feet 6 inches, to Fourth street; thence eastwardly, 25 feet 3 inches, to Grant street; thence southwardly 169 feet, to the place of beginning—on which is erected a Two Story Brick House and Brick Kitchen, and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mahlon Rogers, at the suit of Joseph Armorer.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Ferguson, deceased, (in the hands of his executors) of, in and to the following described Tracts of Land, viz:—One hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less, in Mifflin Township, bounded by lands of Joseph Edmondson, Samuel Hamilton and David Calhoun; about 25 acres of the land cleared, on which are erected a a square log House and log Stable. ALSO, 100 acres, be the same more or less, in Mifflin Township, bounded by lands of Robert Bryerly, James M'Kinney, John Hayes, Alexander M'Clure, David Calhoun and Samuel Hamilton; on which are erected a good two story log House and Kitchen, and other buildings, and about 80 acres of land cleared, with a good bearing Orchard growing thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Ferguson, at the suit of George Roush.

Also,

By virtue of a pluries writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid,—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Deal, Jr., of in and to the following described pieces of property and Lots of Ground, with the improvement and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the City of Pittsburgh, to wit:—One Lot of Ground, with a two story Frame House, and other buildings thereon, situate at the corner of Ferry and Second streets, No. 237, being 35 feet by 80 feet, be the same more or less. ALSO. of, in and to two other contiguous Lots of Ground, upon which is erected a Log House, on the north side of, and bounded upon Front street, Nos. 239 and 240, each being 35 feet by 80 feet deep. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Deal, Jr. at the suit of James Kerwin for E. Pentland for William Wilkins.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Pittsburgh, Dec 13, 1822.

For Sale

A FIRST RATE CLARIONET.
Inquire at this Office.

December, 13.

Notice

IS hereby given to my Creditors, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Warren, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed *Wednesday the 4th day of March next,* at the Court-House, in the town of Warren, in said county, for the hearing of my application; at which time and place my creditors are notified to attend, if they think proper, and shew cause why I should not be discharged.

Ethan Owens.

Warren, Dec. 6, 1822.—[Dec 20.—3t*]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held on the first Monday, (sixth day) of January next, at the house of Mrs. Backhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, for a President, Twelve Managers, and Treasurer, for the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

JAMES IRWIN, *Secretary.*

December 13, 1822.—3t.

Drawing Announced.

THE DRAWING
OF THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

will commence on the

26th December, 1822.

AS there are but fifteen thousand Tickets in this Lottery; and as the Prizes only are to be drawn, it will be completed in TEN DRAWINGS. This well arranged little scheme cannot fail of meeting the approbation of such as wish to procure a good chance for a good Prize. Our friends at a distance are invited to forward their orders as early as convenient, as Tickets will no doubt very soon become scarce

Maryland State Lottery.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	20,000	Dollars
2	do	10,000	is	20,000	Dollars
2	do	5,000	is	10,000	Dollars
1	do	3,000	is	3,000	Dollars
10	do	1,000	is	10,000	Dollars
50	do	100	is	5,000	Dollars
100	do	50	is	5,000	Dollars
225	do	20	is	4,500	Dollars
5000	do	10	is	50,000	Dollars
5391	Prizes—9609 Blanks.			127,500	Dollars

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

☞ Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing.

Present price of Tickets, $10.

Orders received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Bank of Pittsb'g.

Nov. 22 tf

COTTON YARN,

AND

PIECE GOODS.

THE subscribers manufacturing under the firm of

Adams, Allen & Co.

HAVE now in complete operation their new establishment for SPINNING & WEAVING COTTON. They offer for sale, at their factory in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburg,

Cotton Yarn from No. 10 to 18,

inclusive, warranted of equal quality to any made in the United States, which will be sold at prices to induce western merchants and manufacturers to purchase on this side of the mountains.

JAMES ADAMS,
MICHAEL ALLEN,
JAMES S. CRAFT.

Oct. 18. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

DEBATE ON PRINTING THE LAWS.

From the Chronicle.

IN SENATE—*Thursday, Dec.* 12.

The following act was on a third reading—

An act to provide for the more general promulgation of the Laws and Resolutions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

Section 1 *Be it enacted, &c.* That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as conveniently may be after he shall receive any law or resolution of a public nature, passed by the Legislature, cause the same to be published in two of the German and three of the English newspapers printed within the state.

Mr. Robert Smith said, that he had stated some objections to this bill when it had been before under consideration, and that reflection had not altered his opinion. The experience of the last twenty years went to show the expediency of promulgating the laws, through the newspapers He had examined the matter, and the first trace of the publication of the laws, in the newspapers, was to be found in the Journal of 1804, when a resolution was adopted, directing that no laws, except such as were of a public nature should be published. From this he said it would seem that previous to that period, all laws, both of a public and private nature, had been published in the newspapers. But even this direction with regard to the publication of the laws, was considered to be fraught with more evil than good, and at a subsequent session a motion was made to appoint a joint committee of the legislature to designate what laws should be published and in what newspapers. This proposition appeared not to have been carried into effect: But at the session of 1807-8 it was declared, that no law or resolution of the legislature should be published in the newspapers, unless specially directed by that power. Thus the wisdom derived from experience induced the legislature to put a stop to the practice of publishing the laws, as proposed by the bill under consideration, and he hoped it would not be revived.

A very few, Mr. S. said, would be informed of the passage of laws, through the newspapers. In governor M'Kean's time it was considered that the newspapers selected for the publication, were not selected on account of the extent of their circulation, but for their attachment to the administration. It would be so with the present or any administration that followed it for it was a principle of human nature to do so. He therefore, deprecated the practice as extending Executive influence, and would oppose it, be the governor who he might. The legal information to be given would be but partial. He could point out the paper that he thought had the greatest circulation in the state, but he had no notion that it would be the medium of promulgating the laws under the act before them. The cost of publication would be great, and the benefit to the people would not be at all proportionate.—Mr. S. concluded by calling the yeas and nays.

Mr Wurts remarked, that the gentleman from Franklin opposed this bill with a zeal and perseverance, which manifested a settled determination to prevent its passage if he possibly could. He did not doubt but that this opposition sprung from a sincere conviction, that the bill, if passed, would not be productive of public benefit. But as he Mr. W had introduced it into the Senate, from a quite different conviction, and as he had heard nothing from the gentleman from Franklin, that had changed his views, he conceived it to be his duty, still to urge its passage.

He laid down as an incontrovertible principle, one indeed which the gentleman from Franklin did not attempt to controvert, because it did not admit of question, that it was the duty of the Legislature to give to the people an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the provisions of laws which they were required to obey. It was the very essence of tyranny to pass a law sanctioned by heavy penalties (as many of our public acts were,) and yet withhold from those upon whom it operates a knowledge of its provisions It was setting a snare for the unwary. This he conceived to be a point too plain for argument or illustration. Had the legislature then so provided for the promulgation of the laws that the people by ordinary diligence might obtain a knowledge of them, and walk in the path marked out by them? He conceived they had not. The pamphlet copies of the law seldom made their appearance until late in the summer: and then in such limited number, that even those to whom they were indispensably necessary to the transaction of business, found it difficult to procure them And yet many of our public acts went into operation *instantly,* and all of them within a very brief period after their passage. What was usually called the *stop-law* was extended during the session of 1820-21, with several important modifications, and he well remembered that the Sheriff of Philadelphia, was not able to procure the Act in time to use it at his next Court of Inquiry Similar difficulties and inconveniencies growing out of the present imperfect and tardy method of promulgating the laws were not unfrequent. Members of the Senate had borne testimony to the fact since this bill had been under discussion If, then, public officers, and agents, whose business required them daily and hourly to refer to the Acts of the Legislature, found it impossible to procure copies of them in season to enforce or execute their provisions, in what situation must be the great mass of the people, whose rights or liberties were to be effected by them?

They had no better means of acquiring a knowledge of them, than that which was furnished by chance, public rumor, or the unofficial newspaper reports of the day: and it was a maxim of the law, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man" it might happen that a citizen would unwittingly violate the provisions, and innocently incur the penalties of the law, of the existence of which he knew nothing, until made to feel its effects He took for example the cases he had mentioned yesterday. The auction law passed during the last session went into operation on the second of June last: It established an entire new system of business, and a violation of it was punishable by heavy pecuniary forfeitures: and yet this act was not printed and published by the authority of the commonwealth, until long after it became a law, binding upon every man in the State, and then in a shape which rendered it accessible to very few. Was there not a gross folly and injustice in such a procedure? The same remarks would hold good in relation to the act which prescribed a particular method of vending stone coal which went into operation on the first day of May last, a very short period after its passage: and the acts of every session would furnish numerous instances of the same kind.

But a more pointed and striking illustration of the argument was furnished by the act to which he had in debate yesterday called the attention of the Senate: an act which from the moment of its passage, made the adulteration of Linseed oil, indictable and punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars. Theretofore the adulteration of this article, had been merely a moral wrong: but it was instantly converted into legal offence, and visited with a heavy penalty: and yet the publication of the pamphlet laws some three or four months afterwards was the first official information the public had of the existence of such an act.—He put it to the gentleman from Franklin to say, what would be his conduct, if empannelled to try one of his fellow citizens, charged with a violation of this law, if the fact were clearly proved, and yet it should be urged by the offender that the law under which he was arraigned, was not promulgated, for weeks, perhaps months after the offence was committed? Would not his conscience dictate a verdict of acquittal—and yet would not such a verdict be against both fact and law, the former being incontestibly proved, and the latter excusing no man for ignorance thereof. Equity and common sense would plead for the offender, and arraign the good sense, prudence and forecast of the legislature, in thus prescribing a rule of conduct without promulgating it to those who were required to walk by it. We differed but little from the lawgiver of antiquity who promulgated his laws in small characters and placed them aloft so as to be unintelligible.

It cannot be doubted therefore, but that the present provision for the publication of the laws is inadequate to the object, and that further legislative enactment is necessary.

But, says the gentleman from Franklin, the experience of years shows that the remedy now proposed will not meet the evil. If so let it be abandoned. Experience is the best guide, and it would be folly to reject her councils. But how does the gentleman from Franklin support this position. By reference to a resolution of the legislature of 1804, which directed that thereafter acts of a public nature only should be published in the newspapers. From this he infers that acts of a private nature had previously been published in that way, but that experience had shown it to be useless, and hence the legislature of that day abandoned it. But is not the inference equally fair, that the publication of acts of a public nature, had been found productive of good? And it is acts only of a public nature that it is now proposed to publish in newspaper form.

But, says the gentleman, the experience of a few more years demonstrated also the inutility of promulgating even public acts, through the medium of a newspaper: for in 1807 the legislature by resolution directed that this also should be discontinued.

It by no means follows, however, said Mr. W. that this resolution was predicated upon a conviction of the then legislature, growing out of past experience, that the publication of public acts in one or more newspapers, was useless and unproductive of good. The Journal exhibits the resolution and no more: it tells the truth, but not the whole truth; the motives and causes which led to the adoption of the measure are not opened before us; and what the gentleman ascribes to the voice and warning of experience, the history of the day, and the recollection of many who hear me, will assign to other causes.

It sometimes happens, unforunately for the public good, that perfect harmony does not exist between the Legislative and Executive departments of the government. Such was the fact at the period last referred to by the gentleman from Franklin: to this want of harmony and the petty cabals to which it gave rise is the resolution of 1807 to be ascribed.

But it is urged, upon the abstract merits of the question, that the passage of the bill will be useless. A portion, and but a very limited portion it is said, of the people of the commonwealth, will see the papers in which the laws will be published. This may be the case; but it is probable they will be copied into other papers and their circulation thus increased. The argument, however, proves too much: for by pushing it to its legitimate conclusion, it would show the inutility of publishing the laws at all: inasmuch as only a portion of the community will read them, when spread before them. It is admitted that it will in its operation be a partial remedy for the evil complained of: but it is the best the legislature can apply. The only perfect remedy would be to place the law in the hands of every citizen: but as that is impossible, all that can be expected, is that it should be placed within his reach, if he choose to inquire after it. Thus much the bill under consideration will do; and an ignorance of the law may then, with much greater propriety be imputed to the carelessness of him who offends against it, rather than to the negligence or ill-timed economy of the legislature.

The arguments drawn from the indirect extension of executive patronage, and the expense which will be incurred by the publication of the laws in this form, are equally unsatisfactory.

If, as the gentleman from Franklin seems to think, the selection of the papers should be vested in the legislature rather than in the Secretary of the commonwealth, let him at once move so to amend the bill. To me it appears a matter of no importance by whom the papers are designated: the main purpose will be answered, let the publication be made in what state papers the Secretary, or the legislature may direct, and I would not turn on my heel to decide a point of such minor importance

The expense is a matter not [illegible] consideration. In amount it will be trifling, and be it what it may, it will be properly and [illegible] incurred In relation to the expense [illegible] the printing which is done for our own [illegible] ate use and information, this body is not [illegible] so sensitive. *Quality, quantum and* [illegible] then all secondary considerations, and I [illegible] perceive why they should become [illegible] when the object is to inform the [illegible] matters, upon which [illegible] and their lives depend.—The [illegible] 15—Nays 13. [illegible]

A man by the name of [illegible] mitted in Delaware, for [illegible] and robbing the [illegible]

STATE FINANCES.

The following letter from the Auditor General, accompanied the Governor's message to the general Assembly:

Auditor General's office
December 3, 1821.

SIR—In compliance with your communication, which I had the honour of receiving on the 30th ult. calling upon me for information respecting the state of the finances of the commonwealth, during the current year, I have prepared, from official documents, a statement of the receipts and expenditures from the first day of December, 1820, to the 30th day of November, 1821, (both days inclusive) of which the following is an abstract, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Bank loan, per act of 29th March, 1820,	$300,000 00
Stock loan, per act of 24 April, 1821, reimbursable in twenty years	1,000,000 00
Lands and land office fees	31,049 42
Auction duties	38,777 93
Tavern licenses	36,601 51½
Tax on offices	12,610 43
Fees of the secretary of state's office	2,593 85
Dividends on bank stock	116,056 00
Ditto on turnpike and bridge stock	6,900 00
Tax on banks	22,094 51
Auction commissions	18,400 00
Duties on retailers of foreign merchandise	2,372 64
Militia fines	2,932 29
Exempt fines	4,446 08
Court fines	432 08
Old debts	2,463 19
Miscellaneous	2,113 94
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1820,	27,380 80
	1,447,956 30½

EXPENDITURES.

Improvements,	$377,250 29
Expenses of government, ordinary and contingent,	109,006 96½
Militia expenses,	17,747 38½
Removal of convicts	5,049 07
Pensions, &	18,491 33
Pennsylvania claimants	9,545 04
State Capitol,	[illegible]
Deaf and dumb institution	[illegible]
Education,	[illegible]
Penitentiary near Pittsburg	[illegible]
Penitentiary at Philadelphia	[illegible]
Inspectors of the new prison	[illegible]
Interest on loans,	36,1[illegible]
Expenses consequent on the late war	67[illegible]
Miscellaneous,	8,362 [illegible]
	964,306 89
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1821,	483,649 41½
	1,447,956 30½

On examining this statement, and comparing it with the estimate of the late Auditor General, made during the last session of the legislature, you will perceive that, while the receipts from the different branches of revenue have been augmented, the expenditures of public money have decreased. On further examination, it will also appear, that the difference in the amount of revenue, between this and the preceding year, will exceed forty-five thousand dollars: and unless it should experience a diminution arising from causes not anticipated during the ensuing year, the revenue for 1822 may be expected to improve still more, and the amount of difference, compared with that of 1820, be calculated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

In this place it may be proper to observe, that I have not brought into the foregoing account the money due to the state by the U. States, on claims arising from militia expenditures during the late war, and the western expedition of 1794, from which source the Commonwealth will be entitled to a considerable balance, when these accounts are settled on just or liberal principles.—A settlement in part, subject to future revision, was effectuated by this department during the last summer, with an agent on the part of the United States, on which account a balance was due to the state of twenty five thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and two cents, exclusive of interest. The other accounts have not yet progressed to a final issue, owing to a suspension by the accountant department of the United States of some of the items of charges. But, during the last summer claims have been substantiated to a considerable amount in several instances of suspension; and there is a prospect of bringing the whole to a final termination, as soon as the current business of this office will permit the head of the department to attend at Washington for that purpose.

In presenting to your Excellency's view this concise statement of the finances of the Commonwealth, arising from permanent and productive sources of revenue, the fines assessed on the delinquent militia of Pennsylvania, during the late war, ought not to be overlooked. These fines amount to $43,609 41 cents, and it appears by a letter from the comptroller of the treasury department of the United States, in answer to one which I had the honour of addressing from this office, on the 23d of July last, that no part of this money had reached the United States Treasury. If Pennsylvania furnished her full quota of men, agreeable to every requisition of the general government, during the late war, it would seem to me, that she has a just claim to the fines, and that the money ought to come with more propriety into the state's treasury, than go into that of the United States or remain in the hands of collectors.

In answer to your request for information, as to any measures which have been adopted by this department, for the recovery of public monies, I beg leave to state, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, of the 30th of May 1811, proceedings have been instituted against several persons who held offices taxable by law. On discovering that the former accounts of these officers had been generally stated and adjusted by them in a manner different from the provisions of the acts relating to this subject, [illegible] principles [illegible] authorised [illegible] such as [illegible] amount [illegible] to the Commonwealth, and whose offices were known to have yielded surplus fees.

In cases where the parties appeared in obedience to the authority of the law, they were called upon to answer such interrogatories as would have the effect to elicit truth and explain the accounts. But in executing this duty as much mildness was observed in administering the law, as was consistent with the nature of the enquiry, and official obligation enjoined on the officer entrusted with the power.

As far as the investigation has proceeded, the result has proved not only the propriety of the measure but its necessity. In some cases general and lumping statements, unaccompanied with the oath of the clerk, were admitted as the foundation of settlements, in lieu of those specification of items, which the act of 10th March 1810 requires. In other cases it appeared during the investigation, that no original entries of fees were made in a book, but loose slips of paper substituted in its stead, liable to be lost or mislaid, and in one case actually lost or destroyed. In another case, the account of fees was kept for months on a slate, which a sponge might wipe away, or a light impression easily efface.

The object or intent of the law relating to the accountability of public officers, will often be evaded, unless those entrusted with the receipts of public monies are compelled to render a just account of them; and perhaps no case affords greater latitude for evasion, or calls for a more strict examination than that of a public officer who holds a taxable office, and is in the daily receipt of fees.

The first law that passed on this subject was the taxing the office of the prothonotary of the supreme court, and according to the construction of [illegible] y on its [illegible] ular ac- [illegible] late, or [illegible] rnished [illegible] e con- [illegible] ispen- [illegible] mode, [illegible] rty to [illegible] with- [illegible] l en- [illegible] t his [illegible] any one, [illegible] ns may be [illegible] corrected by an ex[illegible] the original books or entries; and in the course of the investigation lately instituted mistakes and omissions have been detected, where the books have been produced, and the accountant officer has had an opportunity to examine them.

Another mode of evasion has, it appears, been successfully practised with a view of withholding from the Commonwealth her just dues. This class of officers, under color of a construction of law repugnant to the spirit of the act of 10th March, 1810, which compels them to render an account of the receipts of fees, have in several instances, evaded the meaning of the law through collusion, or an understanding with sheriffs and other officers whose usual province it is to collect fees of office. And instances have occurred in which prothonotaries have, by design or omission, neglected to account for fees, for which they were bound to account, under a pretence that no accountability existed, until final settlements were made between them and the respective sheriffs; but, which settlements were often protracted until after the former were out of office; and, if ever to be accounted for, were intended to be accounted for only in such way as to swallow up the whole, by claiming an allowance of $1500 per annum when out of office.

With the same view of evasion, settlements were in some cases made with sheriffs, and bonds and mortgages taken for the balance due (amounting to a considerable sum) which, although releases for the fees were entered on the docquet, were not brought into view, but withheld from the Commonwealth, with the intent of receiving the amount in such partial payments, as would reduce the receipts in each year below $1500, so as to absorb the whole.

As to an allowance of $1500 per annum to any prothonotary or public officer, when out of office, I consider their claim equally repugnant to law and justice. The constitution of Pennsylvania contains no power for the creation of sinecures, nor is their any law which sanctions the principle. The act of March, 1818, so far from authorizing the allowance, excludes such a construction, inasmuch as it declares that, in case the officer shall not have received at the rate of $1500 per annum, when in office, the deficiency should be made up to him out of the arrearages collected by him after he is out of office

The accounts in which proceedings have been instituted, in conformity with the act of 30th March, 1811, have not yet been brought to a close. I find it will be necessary, in several cases, to issue a commission for the examination of the different sheriffs between whom and these late officers accounts subsist or settlements have been made, for the mutual receipts of each others fees.

I am unable at present to ascertain the precise amount due by those persons against whom citations have issued; but from mistakes and omissions already detected, and the discovery of errors arising from misconstruction of the laws, by the late accountant officers, the investigation instituted will be the means of bringing into to the treasury, during the next year, twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, exclusive of what may be recovered from a former prothonotary of the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, who held both these offices at the same time, for a number of years, & was allowed to retain $1500 per annum on each office.

The amount of arrearages or fees due in taxable offices, which have hitherto yielded $1500 per annum cannot now be known. But from the great increase of suits and fees, during the greater part of the period in which most of these persons held their late offices, there must be a considerable sum outstanding of which the commonwealth is entitled to one half, unless the late officer be permitted to retain out of the collections $1500 per annum while out of office, in addition to $1500 allowed him while in office, contrary to the nature of our republican institutions, and against the scope, tenor and spirit of all the laws relative to this subject.

In prosecuting to a final issue, the several cases in which compulsatory process has been resorted to, agreeable to the provisions of the act of the 30th March, 1811, (already referred to) no delay will take place, but what is incident to the nature of the investigation, or may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining full justice to the Commonwealth: and to this list there will be added from time to time such other cases of late officers and present incumbents, as may require the same mode of proceeding.

With consideration and respect,
I have the honour to be your
Excellency's humble and very
Obedient servant,
JAMES DUNCAN.

JOSEPH HIESTER—
Governor of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21.

PETITIONS

Mr. Hopkins submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved &c. That a commission be raised to consist of five enlightened, patriotic and practical citizens, to explore admeasure and ascertain in the most correct manner, the most practical and direct rout, combining shortness of distance, facility in execution and utility in practice, to unite the head waters of the west branch of the Susquehanna, with the Allegheny river and the waters of the Allegheny with Lake Erie. And that to make a detailed report to the Governor, to be laid before the next Legislature, of the different kinds of soil traversed, the natural facilities and impediments presented, and the character of the natural water courses, and the circumjacent supplies attainable in aid of the natural streams; the acclivities and declensions, their rapidity and location on the route; where eligible to use the natural streams for slack water navigation, and when canals would be more eligible: What kind of natural streams the country would furnish in aid of the undertaking, the extent of water power attainable, which would be usefully employed under the improved state the country is susceptible of; the donations the land-owners on the route and others would make in land, and conditionally assure to the State, upon the route designated becoming the seite of the navigation, or within two miles on either side of it; and the specific donations in money, labor, provisions, or other articles, and conditionally assure, upon the route passing as aforesaid, in aid of the undertaking: The facility of obtaining extensive supplies of provisions, and the rates at which they could be procured and delivered on the different parts of the route; separate estimates of the expenditure necessary to secure a complete and permanent navigation from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny, and thence to Lake Erie, with all other proper information which an actual exploration would lead to; accompanied with an accurate Map of the whole route, exhibiting its full and true colors.

Mr. Hopkins also submitted the following resolution:

To establish a more perfect union, by combining the interests, and facilitating and extending the intercourse between the people of the United States: to remove the excitements and jealousies, which grow out of local interests and partial views; by absorbing them in federative objects and national sympathies: To call into activity the federal authority and resources, to promote the general welfare; where State power is incompetent, and State means are inadequate: To provide for the common defence, by securing in times of peace, a complete internal communication along our extended sea board; and in all other parts of the U. States of great National importance.

Be it resolved, &c. That our Senators in the Senate of the U. S. be instructed, and our Representatives in the Congress of the U. S. be requested, to use their most strenuous endeavors, to prevail upon Congress, to provide permanent funds to carry into expeditious effect a complete federative internal water communication throughout the Union, wherever the great and essential interests of the U. S. call for them.

Resolved, That they respectively be instructed and requested, to use their utmost endeavors, to prevail upon Congress, to provide for the immediate opening of a complete navigation, between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, as the most prominent object in the internal water communications of the U. S.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

British Justice—Ten thousand pounds have been recently distributed by the British government on the Canadian frontier, in part payment for losses sustained during the late war.

Buffalo Journal.

Exchange Office.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

Exchange Business,

At the Office formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & G. R. GILMORE, where

Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern

Bank Notes, and Specie,

will be BOUGHT and SOLD.

N. Holmes.

Pittsburgh, November 9. tf

Doctor J. S. Irwin

INFORMS those who are indebted to him by Note or Book account, for more than one year, that it is necessary they should come forward and settle their accounts; as it is extremely difficult for him to pay his own debts, without those, who are indebted to him, are disposed to pay something. It is hoped that those who have honoured him with their patronage, will without any further notice, *honour him* with a little of their money.

December 21.

An Ordinance,

Imposing certain duties on the Assessor, Mayor, and Treasurer, and providing for the settlement of the Accounts of the City.

SECTION 1. BE it Ordained and Enacted, by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That as soon as the court of appeal shall have revised the assessment return of the City Assessor, it shall be the duty of said assessor, in every year hereafter, to deliver to the Mayor a fair Copy of said revised assessment, on or before the 1st day of March, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to be forfeited and paid to the City by the Assessor failing to deliver such copy.

SECTION 2. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor, immediately after furnishing the city collector with the tax list, to deliver to the Treasurer a certified statement of the amount of said tax, with the name of the Collector; and the treasurer shall open an account with said collector and charge him with the same, and credit all payments made by him.

SECTION 3. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor, when he draws a warrant to pay for setting Curb stone, or for Paving, or other purposes, for which individuals are chargeable, he shall immediately bring suit against the individual for the same; and furnish the treasurer with a certified copy of such account—and the treasurer shall charge the same in his book to said individual.

SECTION 4. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a joint Committee, of one member from the Select Council, and two members from the Common Council, shall be chosen annually by ballot, in November, whose duty it shall be to examine & settle the accounts of the Mayor, Treasurer, Collectors and other Officers of the city. The committee shall examine the accounts and receipts for which warrants have been issued by the Mayor, and see that they are just and proper; and shall compare said accounts with the check list of said warrants. The committee shall also examine and compare the Treasurer's accounts with the warrants paid and charged by him; and when found correct shall burn said warrants. And the committee shall examine & compare the monies paid to the Treasurer by the receipts given to the collectors, and by the returns of the clerk of the Market of stall rents, and by the returns of the weigh-masters of rents paid in by them, and by the returns of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of fines and forfeitures paid in, and by the Mayor's return of monies paid in on account of licences, dog tax, &c.—and the committee shall see that the Treasurer has charged himself correctly with these several sums of monies, as well as all other sums of money which may have been paid to him, arising from any other source. And the committee when settling the accounts of the Collectors, shall require of them a particular list of all lost taxes with the names in Alphabetical order, of the persons charged with the same, and also of the names and tax of all exonerations which may have been allowed by the mayor and treasurer; and the said lists shall be attested by the oath of the collector and certified by the mayor and treasurer, and when examined by the committee, shall be returned to the treasurer and credit given for the same. And the committee shall ascertain the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, and any balances which may be due to the City by Collectors or other persons; and shall also ascertain the amount of debts of every description due by the City, and will make a Report in writing to each of the Councils at their last meeting in December, which report shall be entered on the minutes & filed by the clerks.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1821.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Pres't
Common Council.

Attest—S. ENGLES, Clerk Com. council.

JAMES ROSS, Pres't
Select Council.

N. B. CRAIG, Clerk Select council.

A Further Supplement

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the regulation of persons riding, and of drivers of drays, carts and carriages, and horses, in and through the streets of Pittsburgh."

SECTION 1. BE it Ordained and Enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the tax to be paid to the Mayor, for the use of the city, by each and every carter and drayman, according to the provisions of the 10th Section of the Ordinance to which this is a further supplement, shall be Two dollars.

SECTION 2. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That so much of any Ordinance or Ordinances as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1821.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Pres't
Common Council.

Attest—S. ENGLES, Clerk Com. council.

JAMES ROSS, Pres't
Select council.

N. B. CRAIG, Clerk Select council.

An Ordinance,

Relative to the Weigh Houses at the Market House and Hay Scales, and relating to the Clerk's Salaries:

SECTION 1. BE it Ordained and Enacted, by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the 2d Tuesday of January next, the Weigh Master at the market house shall pay into the City Treasury the annual rent or sum of 125 dollars, for the weigh house, scales and weights at the market house, payable half yearly in advance: and so much of the Ordinance passed the 30th December, 1820, relating to the weigh houses, as is hereby altered, be and the same is repealed.

SECTION 2. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the Weigh Master at the hay scales, shall pay into the City Treasury, all the rents which he may receive for the weigh house, and no more: and so much of the Ordinance passed the 30th December, 1820, as requires said weigh master to pay into the city treasury the sum of 25 dollars annually, is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1821.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Pres't
Common Council.

Attest—S. ENGLES, Clerk Com. council.

JAMES ROSS, Pres't
Select Council.

N. B. CRAIG, Clerk Select council.

Pittsburgh Medical Society.

AT a special meeting held on January 1st 1822, M. O'Donnohoe M. D. was unanimously chosen VICE PRESIDENT, in the room of James Agnew M. D.

January 4 1

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED SEMI-MONTHLY, AT

J. Towne's Exchange Office,

Market, between 2d and 3d streets.

PITTSBURGH.

Bank U. States and Branches	par
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia	par
Bank of Pittsbg.	par
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Farmers' bank of Lancaster	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, W. Chester	do
Bucks county	do
Harrisburgh	do
Lancaster bank	1 dis.
York	1
Carlisle	1
Gettysburgh	1
Chambersburgh	1
Northampton	1
Swatara	1
Greensburgh	1
Brownsville	1
N. Hope Bridge Co.	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	1
F. & M. bank of Pittsburgh	3
Pittsbg. & Greensbg. Turnpike	3
Pittsbg. and Steubenville Turnpike	3
Pittsbg. and N. Alexandria Turnpike	3
Pittsbg. City Bills	3
Reading	1
Milton	20
Huntingdon	12½
Centre	12½
Washington	40
Uniontown	40
Meadville	33½
Beaver	40
Bedford	40
Juniata bk. of Penn.	45
Marietta & Susq. t. c.	50
Green Castle	40
Carlisle Agricultural	65
Silver Lake	
Ohio.	
Steubenville notes	1
Mount Pleasant	1
Western Reserve	2
St. Clairsville	2
Bank of Chillicothe	2
Lancaster	2
Marietta	2
Columbus	5
Canton	5
West Union	60
Dayton Man. Co.	10
Muskingum bank	20
Zanesville Canal	50
Hamilton	50
Xenia	20
Portsmouth	25
New Lisbon	30
Miami Ex. Co.	
John H. Piatt	90
Lebanon	75
N. Carolina.	
State bank & Bran.	3
Newbern	do
Cape Fear	do
S. Carolina.	
Charleston	2 dis.
Georgia.	
Savannah	2½
Augusta	do
Darien	do
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
City bk. of Bal.	2½ dis.
Annapolis & Branch	1
George's county	do
Westminster	do
Williamsport	do
Hagerstown	do
Frederick county	
Havre de Grace	1
Cumberland	65
Port Deposit	25
Elkton	5
Dist. Columbia.	
Washington C.	½a1 dis.
Georgetown	do
Alexandria, except	do
Mechanics' bk. of do.	2
Franklin bk. of do.	80
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Farmers bk. & Bran.	do
Wilmington and Brandywine	do
Commercial bank	do
Branch at Milford	5
New Jersey.	
State banks at Camden	par
at Elizabethtown	do
at N. Brunswick	do
at Patterson	do
at Morristown	do
at Trenton	par
Sussex bank	1 dis.
N. Brunswick bank	par
Mount Holly	do
Trenton Insurance Company	
Jersey bank	1 dis.
New Ark	do
Cumberland bank	do
Virginia.	
Richmond and Branches	1 dis.
Bank of the Valley and Branches	2
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling	do
Morgantown	3
Charlestown	3
South Branch	3
New York.	
City Banks	par
Albany	1 dis.
Troy	do
Lansingburgh	do
Mohawk bank	do
Newburgh	1½ dis.
Middle District	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	do
Utica and Branches	do
Geneva	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Cherry Valley	do
Plattsburgh bank	8
Chenango	5
Aqueduct association	8
Jefferson Cy bank	50
Utica Insurance Co.	5
Washington and Warren	25
Connecticut.	
Connecticut notes, $3 & up. payable in N. York city	par
Other Connecticut notes	1 dis
Massachusetts.	
Boston banks	par
Salem banks	1½ dis.
Springfield	do
Worcester	do
Other Massachusetts notes	2a6
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	2
Washington and Phenix banks at Westerly	2
New England Commercial bank	2
Other R. Island notes	2
N. Hampshire	
Bank notes	3 dis.
Vermont.	
Generally	3 dis.
Tennessee.	
State bank & Bran.	35
Nashville bank	do
Kentucky.	
Bank of Kentucky and Branches	40a45
Maysville	8
Indiana.	
State bk. at Vincen.	8
Branches	80
F. and M. bank at Madison	12½
Lawrenceburgh. Bran.	60
Louisiana.	
New Orleans	8 dis.
Bank of the Mississippi at Natchez	12½
Missouri.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	
Branc. at Genevieve	
Illinois.	
Bank of Illinois	
Do. Edwardsville	
Michigan Ter.	
Bank of Michigan at Detroit	15 dis

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 14, 1822.

"Nothing of moment having occurred since the commencement of the session, I have deferred writing until something of that character should happen. But I might wait until doomsday, if I were to consult only my own impressions about what is important, and so I sit down to give you some matters of fact, and some depending upon rumor—warning you at the same time, that the latter occupy the largest share of attention here.

"Firstly, then, as to matters of fact. The turnpike road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, by the northern route, is of much consequence to you of the west as well as to us of the east, on account of the interlocking (nearly) of the head waters of the Juniata and Conemaugh. Again, it is of consequence that this road should be completed, because of its diverging at Lewistown, a point of intersection of the turnpike road from Erie, through Waterford, Meadville, Philipsburgh and Bellefonte, to this place. These things put together make it most important to the west, the northwest, and the east, that this road should be prosecuted vigorously, and finished as soon as possible. Some choice spirits, however, who are above the dull pursuits of civil life, have retarded its progress, in their anxiety to lay hold of the State's appropriation, which I understand to be amply sufficient to make the road, without drawing upon individual liberality and patriotism. It is said, and currently believed, that fictitious signatures, or, what is the same thing, signatures without the privity of the person whose name is subscribed, have been entered in the Stock books, and by this artifice the Governor, ignorant of course of all except that which is *legally* set before him, has given charters under the act of assembly. Now, the Legislature have petitions from contractors and workmen on the roads, and of the Presidents and Managers, to draw the money, and when that is refused, there are petitions to leave the subject to the decision of the Supreme court, without going through the usual formalities of law from the lowest to the highest tribunal. Let what will be the termination of the affair, nothing is more evident, than that the public work will be retarded, and if the road contiguous to this place be taken as a sample, very much slighted.

"The session, thus far, is not so prolific of resolutions as former Journals of the Legislature prove them to have been. True, we see members offering resolutions upon subjects that they know nothing about, and which, if they were called upon to explain, they would make but a bungling matter of. However, the *courtesy* of the House relieves them from the hazard of exposing themselves, and they pass off with the readers of legislative proceedings as possessing all the knowledge they pretend to.

"The subjects that have thus far been most fruitful of speeches, are, a bill for the promulgation of the laws of a public nature through the newspapers, and the incorporation of the musical fund society of Philadelphia. The first occupied the attention of the Senate two days of this week. The bill proposed the publication in three English and two German newspapers in the State, and presented such a fearful extension of Executive patronage, and such a mass of expense, to the eyes of R. Smith, of Franklin county, that he resisted the thing tooth and nail, altho' ineffectually, for it passed the Senate by the close vote of 15 to 13. It is passing strange that such a bubble should be made about the publication of acts of assembly, among that class of politicians which has defended the same practice with regard to the Laws of the Union. The musical fund society bill brought on a very musical debate in the House of Representatives, in the course of which many old jokes were cracked off as fresh, and many gentlemen, whose talent is evidently not in the witty line, made essays in that way. First among these was Mr Clarke, of Westmoreland county, a sensible man in common concerns, but in no wise calculated to set the House in a roar. This bill also passed, by a great majority.

"When speaking of resolution offering, I should have mentioned one offered by Mr. Forward, of Somerset, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 4th of March. I believe the same gentleman offered the same resolution, almost as prematurely, last year, which had the same fate that is likely to befal this. The truth is the members will sit as long as they have an apology for sitting, and until the majority have business at home that will suffer by their continuance here.

"Secondly, as to speculation. There is much conversation about the next Governor, and you may see the members, when the Houses are not in session, assembled in squads and corners, discussing the matter. It is believed that a legislative caucus is determined upon, to nominate a candidate for the patent democrats. The opinion prevailed about the time the Legislature met, that George Bryan had the best chance of a nomination; but it has somehow happened that he is fairly lost sight of. The contest is between the State Treasurer, William Clark, and Samuel D. Ingham, the former of whom will no doubt be the fortunate candidate in *caucus*—for you know very well the partiality of patent democratic members for the Treasury chest; it was evinced in the last legislative *caucus* that was held, when Treasurer Findlay was nominated, and will so fall out again, in the nomination of Treasurer Clark. Before the holding of the *caucus*, it will be arranged among the disinterested gentlemen who are to compose it, how the offices shall be distributed. Jacob Holgate and Rees Hill must have a promise to come into the cabinet, before the candidate will have their cordial support. By the bye this first named gentleman is still full of his eccentricities, and is as violently opposed to Hiester's as he was to Findlay's administration When he reposes in a snug birth, he *may* discover that the administration of which *he* makes a part is an *able one*."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Selected from the Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 13.

The following message was received from the Governor.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Gentlemen—By an act of Assembly passed on [illegible] of March 1818, authorizing the Governor [illegible] loan, the sum mentioned therein, [illegible] part thereof, was borrowed of the [illegible] Philadelphia, on the 7th of April, 1818, [illegible] of five per cent. per annum, reimbursable within four years, and in such instal[illegible] the opinion of the Governor, the fi[illegible] would justify. A further [illegible] borrowed on the 24th day [illegible] same year, of the same Bank [illegible] loans had been regularly paid by the State Treasurer, until lately, that a difficulty has arisen between that officer and the Cashier of the Bank, respecting its payment. This circumstance was communicated to me by letter from the Treasurer of the State, dated on the 19th September last, copies of which, and of the correspondence of these officers, are herewith transmitted.

Although both these loans were made reimbursable within four years, according to the terms of the act under which they were obtained, yet it appears from the act incorporating the Bank of Philadelphia, passed on the 5th day of March, 1804, that it was bound to lend the Government the sum of of $100,000 at five per cent per annum, for any time not exceeding ten years. No application has been made by the Bank to me for the payment of these loans. I think it proper to add, that the power vested in the Governor by the act 2d April 1821, to draw money from the Treasury during the recess of the Legislature for extinguishment of debts due to the Banks of the city of Philadelphia, is applicable only to the debts bearing an interest of six per cent and that the loan of $400,000 authorized by the act of last session was intended for the same object.

In making this communication to the Legislature, which contains all the facts and information which I possess on the subject, I would submit for their consideration the propriety of providing by law for the renewal of these loans, if such an act be deemed necessary.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

December 13, 1822.

Monday, December 16.

Mr. Forward, presented a petition for a law to authorize a turnpike from Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, to Larimer's tavern, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike.

Reports. Mr. Lehman, 1. An act to authorize the laying out of a road from Wm. S een's tavern, on the turnpike road leading from Bedford to Washington, to Connelisville—2, A supplement to the act incoporating four companies to make a turnpike to intersect the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike, near Bedford—3, An act granting aid to the Philipsburgh and Susquehanna turnpike company.

Mr. Piper had leave to present, A supplement to the act for the relief of insoivent debtors, passed in 1820.

The bill, An act to incorporate the musical fund society in Philadelphia, was on a third reading. Messrs. Powel and Clarke opposed the bill—and Messrs. Hopkins, Huber and Holgate supported it.

The bill passed—Yeas 56—Nays 33.

On motion of Mr. Gillaspy an item of unfinished business, relative to the exemption of articles of domestic manufacture, sold at auction, from the payment of duties was referred to the committee on domestic manufactures.

The Senate bill, An act for the more general promulgation of the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Holgate in the chair.

Mr Sullivan said it must be evident that this bill was not calculated to attain the object proposed. It directed that the acts should be published in three English and two German newspapers, in the state: and it would at once be perceived that, if the Secretary of the commonwealth should select them, as a medium of publication, in one place, the city of Philadelphia for instance, very little information would be conveyed to the public in general.

Mr. Todd said he was opposed to the original section, and to it as amended. What object would be gained by the publication in three newspapers? One of them he supposed would be at Philadelphia, another at Harrisburgh, and the other at Pittsburgh. The people who took the papers of these places would be informed of the acts; but no other, unless the printers in other places would copy them. That he presumed they would do, and it would answer the same purpose if the acts were published in one at the seat of government, as in three, at different points in the state If the House went on the presumption, that the people would receive the laws through the newspapers, he was for publishing only in one, that the printers generally might copy from, or for authorizing the printing in all: he was for, as near as possible, "tarring them all with the same stick." Mr. T. said, to that end, he would bring into the view of the committee, an amendment, confining the publication to one newspaper of general circulation, printed at the seat of government, &c.

Mr. Stevenson regretted the opposition to a prompt publication of the laws. The laws of the Union were published at a considerable expense: Three newspapers being designated in every state for the purpose: the cost of which amounted to about $200 to each. The legislature of this state sat at an expense of $60,000, to pass laws for the benefit of the people, and it was strange indeed that they should hesitate to give $200 for making them known to their constituents. Although the bill gave to the Secretary of the commonwealth the power of selecting the newspapers, and that selection might not be exactly such as he (Mr. S) would prefer, yet for that reason he would not withhold his support from the bill. Mr. S. alluded to a case in which his constituents, the past summer, had suffered great injury, on account of the want of an authentic copy of an act of the last session. Mr Stephenson made some further remarks—and was followed by Messrs. Powell, Sterigere and Holgate—when the committee rose and had leave to sit again to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Todd delivered the following report—

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the investment by an act of Congress of the 4th of May 1822, of the right of the United States in the state of Pennsylvania, to all fines that were assessed upon its delinquent citizens, for non performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain—

REPORT, That they have endeavored to give the subject that consideration which its importance deserves, and are of opinion, that before any measures are adopted, having for their object the collection of fines, it will be necessary for the legislature formally to declare its acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress vesting the right to the same, assessed on delinquent militia men in this commonwealth.

In order to enable the legislature to act understandingly on this subject, the following statement is respectfully submitted.

1st. By the investment act, the state of Pennsylvania, if she accepts of the investiture, will be bound to pay to the United States the sum of $3238 46 cents, if so much should be collected, it being the expenses of three courts martial held in said state, for the trial of delinquents, of which Colonels Thomas C. Miller, James Wood and Thomas Moore were Presidents.

2d. Of the whole amount of fines originally assessed, amounting to $351,911 66 cents, there has been collected $119,257 99 cents. Of this sum $71,322 36 cents appears to be wholly lost, by the insolvency of the late Marshal, John Smith, and his sureties. To this sum may be added $41,550 33 cents, which, according to the statement of the said Smith has been paid to members of courts martial by him and his deputies.

Of the $6,379 30 cents remaining, the amount stated to have been received by the present Marshall, $3407 has been paid by him to members of courts martial of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, Pennsylvania militia, and the balance remains in his hands applicable to the public service.

Of the remaining $232,723 67 cents, $44,414 17 cents have been remitted by the Governor of this commonwealth, leaving a balance yet to be collected, or in the hands of Deputy Marshalls, of $188,319 50 cents.

Your committee would further remark, that no returns have been received from the following counties, viz. Mifflin, and part of Centre, Somerset, Cambria, Cumberland, Perry, Fayette, Greene, and part of Washington, Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, and Warren. In some of these counties it is said courts martial, have been held, particularly in one where the expenses of the court martial very far exceeds the amount of the fines assessed.

With regard to those fines not assessed, your committee think proper to state, that the act of Congress does not expressly vest them in this state, but is altogether silent on the subject.

Having thus submitted to the house all the information, your committee possess, they would respectfully remark, that although the whole amount of fines collected by the officers of the United States has been sunk in the collection, and in the insolvency of the late Marshall and his sureties, a fact which goes very far to show that little or no advantage is likely to be realized by virtue of the investing act, they are notwithstanding unanimously of opinion, that it would be unjust and impolitic to suffer the business to rest in its present situation. Many of our citizens have already been compelled to pay for their delinquency. It surely would have been very improper to suffer others equally negligent to escape. Besides, if a militia man refused to march when drafted he knew the alternative, and should the Legislature omit to exact the penalty, the effect of such a course might be very deleterious in case of future wars.

Your committee, therefore offer the following resolution—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives &c. That the legislature do accept of the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act vesting in the state of Pennsylvania the right of the U. States to all fines assessed for the non performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain." Laid on the table.

The act for the more general promulgation of the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, was again considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Holgate in the chair.

A great number of motions and speeches were made, when the bill was under consideration this day. Messrs. Powel Todd, Gardner, Wadsworth, Sterigere, Huber, Clarke, Williams, Sutherland, Anderson, Forward, Wise, Beaumont, Stevenson and Diven took part. The motion to print in one newspaper at Harrisburgh, as suggested yesterday by Mr. Todd, was agreed to—on motion of Mr. Sutherland the paper designated was the Pennsylvania Intelligencer—and when the question was taken on the first section of the bill thus amended, it was negatived only seven rising in its favor.

The committee rose, and, after some further conversation, had leave to sit again this day four weeks.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Reports.—Mr. Cassat delivered the following report—

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the introduction of the Treading mill into our present Penitentiary discipline, as a new and efficient mode of punishment and reformation.

REPORT. That they have had the subject under their consideration, and from the best information which they possess, derived both from England and the state of New York where the Tread mill has been in operation; and from an examination of a model of a mill, deposited in the office of the Secretary of the commonwealth; your committee are induced to believe that its adoption will prove a salutary appendage to our present Penitentiary regulations.

The legitimate objects for the confinement of prisoners in the Penitentiary, are, the reformation of the convicts, and the prevention of crime; and that system of punishment which combines those objects, with economy and the best prospect of success, has, your committee trusts, peculiar claims for adoption by the legislature of Pennsylvania. The severity of the labor of stepping on the Tread mill and the facility with which the convicts can be kept at regular and constant exercise, and the difficulty with which they can avoid an equal participation in the work, has, where the experiment has been made, and a result obtained, greatly diminished the proportion of recommitments; few convicts appear hardy enough to encounter even a risk of being subjected a second time to a tour of duty on the Tread mill. Your committee would further remark, that considerations of economy furnish additional reasons for the introduction of this mill. It is obvious that a greater number of convicts can be superintended and kept at work by one person, than when engaged in the ordinary prison labor; the saving in tools, necessarily employed heretofore, and the clothing of the convicts being less liable to wear, from the simple act of stepping on the mill, form no inconsiderable items in the economy of the plan. Your committee would suggest further that to the shaft of the Step mill, may be attached machinery for various purposes, such as for grinding bread stuffs for the convicts, for the dressing of flax, for the sawing of stone, for the cutting of nails, &c

It has heretofore been found difficult to provide for female convicts, suitable employment. This difficulty is obviated by the use of the Step mill; because they can operate as efficiently, according to their weight, as male convicts.

From the foregoing view of the subject, your committee, desirous to promote the interest of the commonwealth, feel themselves constrained to recommend the adoption of the Tread mill into our Penitentiaries, as a mode of punishment possessing advantages not heretofore realized.

They, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, providing for the erection of one or more Stepping mills in each of the Penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Weston offered a resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation be instructed to bring in a bill, appropriating ——— dollars, for the purpose of removing obstructions to the entrance of the harbor of Presque Isle. Adopted.

The Senate bill, An act for the relief of the contractors for building the Conemaugh bridge, and the bridge over the west branch of the Susquehanna, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Stevenson in the chair, and agreed to.

The bill a further supplement to the act entitled an act for the improvement of the state, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Todd in the chair.

[The first section of this act, legalizes subscriptions to the stock of turnpike or bridge companies, notwithstanding that the sum, required by the acts authorizing the same, was not paid at the time of subscribing, provided the subscriptions were otherwise made agreeable to law

Section two legalizes charters obtained when subscriptions were not paid at the time of subscribing.]

Mr. Forward spoke at length in explanation of the object of the bill. He stated that by a decision of the Supreme court, the amount of such subscriptions could not be recovered from subscribers; consequently all acts founded upon the subscriptions, such as the charters granted by the Governor, and the proceedings of the companies in virtue of them, might be void.

Mr. Taylor moved a proviso to the second section, preventing those who had not paid their subscriptions from voting for managers, and excepting the Harrisburgh and Millerstown turnpike company from the operation of this act.

Messrs. Taylor, Williams, Huber, Wadsworth, Gardner, Lehman and Beaumont, took part in the debate—when the committee rose and had leave to sit again on Friday.

FOREIGN.

IRELAND.

We learn from Mr. *Stuart*, who has lately returned from a tour through England and Ireland, that the corn crops were extraordinary abundant in the latter island the last season. Potatoes were in market by the middle of September, in large quantities, for exportation, at 6 pence per bushel; but owing to a drought in the early part of the summer, the flax would not average more than half a crop. The Dutch butter had the preference in the English markets—last season a quantity of the Irish had to be reshipped in consequence of being too salt.

In consequence of parliament having passed the marriage-act, lord Donegal and about twenty others, had recovered their estates, which were in law. In consequence of which Belfast was illuminated, and the inhabitants gave his lordship a dinner at the Commercial Buildings, which cost two guineas a piece. Twenty stewards were appointed to arrange the toasts and other matters, and three hundred sat down to dinner. His lordship was chosen chairman, and when a few toasts were passed off he rose, and after an eloquent speech, gave *the memory of his late friend, the Marquis of Londonderry.* It had been understood by most of those at dinner, that the toast was not to brought forward, and instructions were given to the steward accordingly.—A few drank the toast; but a majority turned down their glasses, and *groans* and *hisses* were heard from all parts of the house. The tumult became general. Mr *Lawless*, editor of a newspaper called "The Irishman," got on the table to make a speech, when some cried "*down, down*."—others "*hear him, hear him*." His lordship left the chair, but afterwards resumed his seat, when order was restored.—A great many went home thus early.—A newspaper warfare commenced, in which the London papers took part

Government had taken every precaution to hinder disturbance in the south and west the ensuing winter.

The benign influences of the gospel have effected a powerful revolution in the minds of many of the nobility and other opulent persons in Ireland. An amelioration in the condition of the peasantry is in several districts quite apparent—considerable reduction has taken place in rents; and the distinct classes seem to be approaching much nearer to the relative condition of *fellow-men.*—The arch bishop of Tuam, the earls Roden and Gosford, lords Powercourt, Northland, &c. &c. were very active, in conjunction with dissenters of every denomination, to spread religion and education over the country. The earl of Roden has fitted up a place of worship nigh his residence, and every sabbath afternoon exhorts and prays with his tenants, who gather for miles around to hear him.—*Wash Ex.*

SPAIN.

Mr. Samuel Alvey, of Baltimore, has recently arrived in this country from Spain, and is at present in this city. He is the gentleman who was severely wounded by the insurgents at Madrid, on the 7th July last, and the same who was robbed of despatches from Mr Forsyth, to this government, by a guerilla party, when on his way from Madrid to Bayonne.

From our conversation with him, we learn that our accounts of the intestine wars of Spain give us wrong impressions of its actual situation. The constitutional government is strongly established, not being seriously moved by the predatory excursions of guerilla bands, which, it is said, often retire within the French boundary, and are suffered to go and come without molestation by the French troops, which line that border. At Bayonne, it was known that, notwithstanding the rigid quarantine observed at the Lazarettos, on the frontiers by the French government, and that the violation of the sanitary laws, was subject to the heaviest punishment, even that of death, the *Cordon Sanitaire* admitted the insurgents of the army *de fe*, anti constitutional, without performing any quarantine whatever. They were provided with particular passports that enabled them to proceed to any part of France they chose, for the purpose of purchasing arms and equipage, for their treasonable projects. Three Bishops were in Bayonne, with their secretaries, and surrounded by Priests and Friars, admitted without being detained a single moment in quarantine—These members of the Apostolic Army, were publicly purchasing arms and ammunition, and sending them both by water and land to the Peninsula.

We learn from the same gentleman, that Mr. Obadiah Rich, Consul of the U. States at Valencia, has got possession of the original manuscript of Columbus's account of his first voyage to America. It is to be translated and published in English and in Spanish, after which, it is expected the original will be transmitted for deposit in the Capitol, or among the archives of the United States.—*Nat Intel.*

A smart shock of an Earthquake was experienced near Baltimore, on Wednesday the 4th instant.

The Legislature of Maryland has resolved to continue the salary of members at four dollars per day.

On the first day of the New Year, elections are to be held in the Island of Cuba, for Deputies to the Cortes in Spain, who are to take their seats fifteen months after the election. Thus is the principle of Representation extending itself

[*Dem. Press.*

The Mississippi, which commenced its rise so early this season, is still on a gradual swell. It is supposed to be from the Missouri.

[*Natchez Gaz.*

In the Maryland Legislature, Dec. 16.—Mr Millard, an active Member of the House of Delegates rose and apprized the House of his intention to report a preamble and resolutions respecting the Internal Improvement of the State of Maryland, and accompanied the intimation with some spirited and liberal remarks.

Theatrical. Twenty Actresses and Actors, from France, have lately arrived at New Orleans, for the French Theatre in that city.

Commodore *David Porter* has been appointed to the command of our Naval Forces on the West India Station.

Three men were drowned in the Monongahela river, near Morgantown, on Sunday the 2d inst. They were passing the little falls in a canoe, which upset. Another man in the canoe with them, saved himself by swimming.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED SEMI-MONTHLY, AT

J. Towne's Exchange Office,

Market, between 2d and 3d streets.

PITTSBURGH.

Bank U. States and Branches	par
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia	par
Bank of Pittsbg.	par
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Farmers' bank of Lancaster	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, W. Chester	do
Bucks county	2 dis.
Harrisburgh	par
Lancaster bank	1 dis.
York	1
Carlisle	1
Gettysburgh	1
Chambersburgh	1
Northampton	1
Swatara	1
Greensburgh	1
Brownsville	1
N. Hope Bridge Co.	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	1
Pittsbg City Bills	2
Reading	1
Milton	20
Huntingdon	10
Centre	10
Washington	30
Uniontown	40
Meadville	40
Beaver	35
Bedford	40
Juniata bk. of Penn	40
Marietta & Susq. t. c.	45
Green Castle	40
Carlisle Agricultural	65
Ohio.	
Steubenville notes	1
Mount Pleasant	1
Western Reserve	2
St. Clairsville	2
Bank of Chillicothe	2
Lancaster	2
Marietta	2
Columbus	2
Canton	5
West Union	60
Dayton Man. Co.	10
Muskingum bank	20
Zanesville Canal	50
Hamilton	50
Xenia	20
Portsmouth	15
New Lisbon	50
John H. Piatt	65
Lebanon	75
N. Carolina.	
State bank & Bran.	7
Newbern	do
Cape Fear	do
S. Carolina.	
Charleston	4 dis.
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
City bk. of Bal.	2½ dis.
Annapolis & Branch	1
George's county	1
Westminster	1
Williamsport	1½
Hagerstown	1
Frederick county Havre de Grace	
Cumberland	
Port Deposit	
Elkton	
Dist. Columbia.	
Washington C.	½a1 dis.
Georgetown	do
Alexandria, except	do
Mechanics' bk. of do.	2
Franklin bk. of do.	80
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Farmers bk. & Bran.	do
Wilmington and Brandywine	do
Commercial bank	do
Branch at Milford	5
Vermont.	
Generally	4 dis.
New Jersey.	
State banks at Camden	par
at Elizabethtown	do
at N. Brunswick	do
at Patterson	do
at Morristown	do
at Trenton	par
N. Brunswick bank	par
Mount Holly	do
Trenton Insurance Company	do
Sussex bank	1 dis.
Jersey bank	do
New Ark	do
Cumberland bank	do
Virginia.	
Richmond and Branches	2 dis.
Bank of the Valley and Branches	2
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling	1
Charlestown	2
New York.	
City Banks	par
Albany	1 dis.
Troy	1
Lansingburgh	1
Mohawk bank	1
Newburgh	2 dis.
Middle District	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	do
Utica and Branches	do
Geneva	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Cherry Valley	3
Plattsburgh bank	12½
Chenango	2
Aqueduct association	3
Jefferson Cy. bank	50
Utica Insurance Co.	5
Washington and Warren	75
Connecticut.	
Connecticut notes, $3 & up. payable in N. York city	par
Other Connecticut notes	2 dis
Massachusetts.	
Boston banks	par
Salem banks	2 dis.
Springfield	do
Worcester	do
Other Massachusetts notes	3
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	3
Washington and Phœnix banks at Westerly	3
New England Commercial bank	5
Other R. Island notes	3
N. Hampshire	
Bank notes	4 dis.
Georgia.	
Savannah	7
August	7
Darien	7
Tennessee.	
State bank & Bran.	30
Nashville bank	do
Kentucky.	
Bank of Kentucky and Branches	60
Maysville	2
Indiana.	
State bk. at Vincen.	80
Branches	80
F. and M. bank at Madison	12½
Lawrencebg. Bran.	6
Louisiana.	
New Orleans	8 dis.
Bank of the Mississippi at Natchez	12½

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Miss[illegible]igene," is inadmissible.

APPALLING!

A deed of dreadful note was perpetrated here on Tuesday night last, the particulars of which have been furnished to us, by the Coroner of this county, as follows:—

AT 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night last, a journeyman tailor, of the name of Samuel M'Keon, (or Mechsen) was found dead, between the pavement and a stable which stands a few feet back from the north side of Third, and about 200 feet east of the corner of Wood street. On examination it appeared that his death was occasioned by two cuts, one on each side of his neck, extending from the [illegible] the wind pipe (which was not penetrated) dividing all the principal veins and arteries of the neck. It was the opinion of the Physicians who examined the wounds in the presence of the Jury, that they were such as would produce instant death. But very little blood appearing to have been shed where he was found, the opinion was irresistable, that he must have been murdered elsewhere, and carried thither. The jury therefore, reported as their verdict, that his death was occasioned by the two wounds, above described, and that they were inflicted by some person or persons unknown. On Wednesday morning search was made, and traces of blood found at different places on Wood street, on the west side, from the corner of Third, to within about 60 feet of Diamond Alley, where a very considerable quantity appeared to have been shed against the side of a frame building, and to have run across the pavement to the gutter. Here, no doubt the murder was committed, tho' it appears astonishing, how at so early a time in the night, in so public a part of the town, it could have been perpetrated without alarm being given, and still more so, how the corpse could have been carried the distance of two squares, along one of the principal streets of the city, without detection, and all without any circumstance having since transpired to direct suspicion to the author of the murder, and to fix it upon the perpetrator.

A double-bladed knife, very bloody, was found on Wednesday morning in Wood, near the corner of Fourth-street, the blade shut, supposed to have been owned by the deceased, tho' the evidence to that effect was not altogether conclusive. The deceased was an industrious, inoffensive man; not married, had resided four or five years in this city; there was nothing singular in his conduct latterly, except that for a week past he drank more liquor than usual. On Tuesday evening he had received three dollars from his employer; two dollars and seventy seven cents were found in his pocket. He served his apprenticeship in Chester or Delaware county, near the Paoli.

WILLIAM BLAIR.

Coroner's Office, Pittsburgh, }
December 25, 1822. }

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 21, 1822.

"I might well say, the session is drawing to a close, so many members having gone, and others being on the wing to their homes, to spend the Christmas Holidays. All important legislative measures have been deferred, until the first or second week in January, when full Houses may again be expected.

"You will have a desire to know what has been done so far, and but few words are required to give it you. Mr. Todd made a report upon the part of the Governor's message, in relation to the act of Congress, passed in May last, granting to the State the right of the United States to fines assessed upon our delinquent militia men during the late war with Great Britain, concluding with a resolution, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, accepting of the act of Congress. This resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed, but no bill has been brought in yet. Mr. Cassat made a report, in accordance with a suggestion in the Governor's message, in favor of the introduction of the Stepping or tread mill, into our Penitentiary discipline.— The report was adopted, a committee appointed to bring in a bill, and a bill brought in, making provision for the introduction of this mill in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Penitentiaries. Mr Forward, of Somerset, the other day, drew an appalling picture of the hazard to which our turnpike roads and toll bridges were exposed, on account of a decision of the Supreme Court in a case of the following kind. Suit was brought to recover the amount of subscription to the stock of a turnpike road, from a person who had subscribed for a certain number of shares, without making the payment of [illegible] 5 dollars, required to be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing. The case was carried from an inferior tribunal to the Supreme Court, which decided, that there was no contract between the subscriber and the company, by reason of the non payment. Mr F's inference from this was, that as the companies had not generally marched up to the straight line marked out by the law, their charters obtained upon informal subscriptions, were void, as well as the contracts between the companies and the subscribers. Upon this he read a bill in his place to make valid the charters of bridge and turnpike companies, which has been the subject of protracted discussion; and is to be again, having been postponed until the second Monday in January. So much for business of a public nature.

"The act to incorporate the Musical Fund Society, afforded more fun to the last in the House of Representatives. It is with regret I see, in the Franklin Gazette, the stale witticisms thrown out upon the occasion, reported as if there was something new in them. Mr. Clarke, of Westmoreland, must suffer in reputation for his attempts at any thing of the kind.

"I observe an attack made upon Mr. Gilmore, in a letter from this place, published in the Statesman of the 17th. The writer being unknown, a remark upon it cannot be supposed to touch him, if he is a resident of the west. Mr. Gilmore was appointed, by Mr. Speaker Lawrence, chairman of the committee on the judiciary system, a situation pretty dearly [illegible] by a certain Dr Sutherland, of the county of Philadelphia, and the appointment was very grating to the feelings of the friends of the man of principle in proportion to his interest."

"As I told you before, the *Treasurer*, Mr. Clarke, will in all probability be taken up as the next candidate for Governor, in a legislative caucus. What may be his prospect of success is another question. He is considered by those who know him well, a kind of hermaphrodite in politics as well as in residence. All things to all men with the one, and an eastern and a western man with the other."

ITEMS—DOMESTIC.

The Greensburgh papers contain a notice for a meeting of the Freemen of Westmoreland county to be held to-morrow "to consult on such measures as may be necessary and expedient to promote the election of *Andrew Jackson* to the next Presidency."

The legislature of Virginia have been petitioned for leave to remove the seat of Justice from Wheeling, Va. A proposition is also debated for the removal of the seat of government of the state from Richmond.

Petitions are about to be presented in Ohio, for the removal of the seat of government from Columbus to Franklinton or Zanesville. The Cleveland Herald advises, that "the project of making the seat of government as itinerant as the "notions" of individuals, had better be deferred till "the canal is done," when it may be transported about by water, and all be accommodated.

The mail from Zanesville to Columbus is supposed to have been lost, and the carrier drowned. On the 5th inst. the carrier's horse was found near Big Walnut Creek, with evident marks of having been in the water. The creek was deep and full of floating ice.

A *caucus* of members from the Ohio legislature has postponed the nomination of a presidential candidate until the next session. Management was used (says the Steubenville Herald) to procure the nomination of the Kentucky candidate, but the majority appeared to be in favor of Dewitt Clinton.

General Alexander Smyth, of Virginia, now a member of Congress in a letter to his constituents, nominates himself for re-election. He wants to be a member of the next Congress, because "the duty of electing a President may ultimately devolve on the House of Representatives," and he wishes to be present to oppose John Q. Adams.

A Virginian has bantered, for a wager of 1000 dollars, that he will exhibit at the Baltimore cattle show of next year, a larger Bullock, raised in Virginia, than any New-Yorker can exhibit raised in New York.

Literary. Dr. Doddridge, of Wellsburgh, Virginia, is writing notes on the settlement of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to include notices of the manners, and customs, trade, Indian wars &c. of the early settlers. If well executed, it will be an interesting work.

New-Orleans, on the 28th November, had become quite healthy,—not a single case of fever occurred for several days.—Cotton at from 14 to 15cts. The Banks gave notice that silver bullion and Iturbide dollars would be taken at par and dollars at 8 per cent discount. Considerable dealings were expected with the internal provinces of Mexico.

The schr. Mary, of New Hampshire, was plundered by a piratical schr. off Cuba, on the 4th Nov. Captain and Steward were inhumanly beaten. They saw in shore three vessels taken by the pirates. The French ship Alexander, off Havanna, on the 18th Nov. was boarded and robbed of 2300 dollars, besides stores, rigging and boats. The pirates cut away her mizen mast.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Factor from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia, English dates to the 30th Oct. have been received. The rumored peace between the Turks and Greeks is not confirmed. The war was still prosecuted, tho' the accounts of it are vague and contradictory. The Turkish and Persian war was continued. Selim Pacha, with 15,000 men had gone over to the Persians who obtained several successive victories, and took all the Turkish artillery. The great Turkish caravan was attacked and taken by the Wechabites, who were advancing towards Mecha, and it was supposed the Pacha of Egypt would be obliged to withdraw his force from Candia and Cyprus to oppose them. On the coast of Syria, a second Earthquake had desolated the cities of Antioch, Sidon and Alexandria (or Alexandretta.)

The Congress of Verona assembled about the 18th October. There were then present the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia. Such a concourse of strangers had collected that lodgings were scarcely to be obtained at the most exorbitant rates. A French paper says the Emperor of Russia had announced to the Congress his determination to support the Greeks. The following is from a Paris paper.

"GREECE.—Letters from Zante of the 14th ultimo, given in the foreign papers, fully confirm the previous reports of the successes of the Greeks in the Morea. The Turks, after being defeated in the plains of Argos by Colcotroni on the 23d of July, and at the defile of Trete on the 24th and 25th, entrenched themselves at Saint George's, where they received reinforcements from Patras and Lepanto.— The Greek army was, in the mean time, increased by volunteers from all quarters, to 25,000 men; and they occupied all the passes leading towards the Isthmus. On the 6th and 7th of Aug. the Turks sought to force a passage upon Corinth. In the engagement of the 6th, they were attacked upon all points, and repulsed with great loss. In the battle of the 7th, which was very bloody, 3000 Turks perished upon the field of battle. The General-in-Chief, Ali Pacha, formerly Grand Vizier, was among the number. Mahmud Drahmali, (native of Drama,) Pacha of Thessaly, was made prisoner, with several Beys of the Province and of Macedonia. The rest of the Turkish army dispersed itself upon three different points. A corps of 2500 men gained the high road to Corinth, where they were pursued. Another corps of 2000 men took flight towards Hagion-Ores, from whence they sought, by a desperate effort, to regain the road to Napoli di Romania; but, surprised by Nicitas, near Barbati, it was cut in pieces, a very small number throwing themselves into the mountains, whence they eventually reached Corinth. A third corps, the most considerable of all, and composed principally of Albanians, was unable, from its desperate situation, to take any other course than to precipitate itself on the route leading to Tripoliza. Overtaken in its flight between Agladocampos and the lake of Lerne, it was attacked, and left on the place more than 1000 men; the rest surrendered at discretion. In the number of prisoners was Ali Pacha, native of Napoli di Romania, and Vizier of Triccala, and Aslan Denza, a very enterprising Albanian chief. The Turks in Candia have also sustained several defeats, and have been compelled to shut themselves up in the fortresses. Accounts from Constantinople confirm the reports of a naval battle having been fought between the Turks and the Greeks, in which the latter were victorious, and captured six of the Turkish vessels."

CONGRESS.

Debate in the House on the bill to suppress Piracy.

Friday, Dec. 13.—Mr. Fuller from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the message of the President, upon the subject of piracy, reported "A bill authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. The bill was subsequently taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair. [The bill authorizes the President to purchase or construct a sufficient number of vessels in addition to those now employed, of such burthen and construction as he may deem necessary, and to fit, equip and man the same for immediate service, for the purpose of suppressing piracy, and of affording effectual protection to the citizens and commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and the seas and territories adjacent. A blank was left in the bill, which, agreeably to the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions of the Naval Committee, was filled with the sum of 160,000 dollars, without debate.

Mr. Floyd, of (Va) moved to strike out of the bill the words "purchase or," so as to require the vessels therein mentioned to be built, and not purchased. If we are to embark in schemes for spending the three or four millions in the Treasury, Mr F. should prefer that the objects of the expenditure should be such as were worthy of it. He was opposed to making this appropriation for purchasing the refuse commodities of unprofitable traders.—these schooners and steamboats referred to in the letter of the Secretary just read. The mania of steam boats prevailed for a while, but the paper mania had ruined that and there were abundance of steamboats for sale He spoke at some length about the waste of public money, of which he said he was *radically* fond The pirates ought to be put down—but we ought to build for ourselves. Mr Fuller made a pertinent reply. Among other things he said; vessels constructed for the purpose might however, be as indifferent as any that could be purchased, and it was quite likely to be the case if they should be constructed in haste. If the gentleman meant to give six or eight or ten month's time to their construction, and in the mean time let the pirates have their way, (and such must be the consequence of the success of this motion) Mr. F. was wholly averse to it.—If the vessels were built suddenly, of green timber, they would be worse than any that were likely to be purchased He opposed the motion. Mr. Cocke was surprised that an application should be made for money to purchase steamboats. Mr. Tomlinson spoke against the amendment. Would they delay the preparation of this expedition when by doing so, they would sacrifice one of the most important interests of the country? If these vessels were to be constructed, instead of purchased every gentleman acquainted with the subject knew that it would require a considerable time to carry the bill into effect. During the winter our commerce is the most exposed to the depredations which this bill is intended to repress. It was in the months of February and May that our commerce would suffer most from these piracies, because it was in those months that it was most extensively carried on.—Mr. Smith of Md believed vessels could be bought, as fit as those that would be built for this service Mr Floyd was not opposed to catching pirates, but he would not buy steamboats to catch them with. Mr. Taylor, of New York, made some spirited remarks. He said we have no time to lose Piracies are multiplied to an alarming degree. It is to the disgrace of civilized nations, that they have been perpetrated so long, so wantonly, and under the eye of constituted authorities. Public feeling at length is aroused. But it required an invaluable sacrifice to effect it The shade of the brave departed ALLEN invokes immediate protection for our defenceless seamen. This youthful hero is laid in his grave distant, far distant from his native land, and from the protecting roof which filial piety had afforded to his now disconsolate friends. He was slain by ignoble hands, but he fell in a glorious cause. Humanity weeps over the tomb of her champion, and demands of his murderers an awful retribution. He poured out his life in conflict against the foe of God and man, and the voice of God and man cry for speedy vengeance! Let us, in justice to public feeling, which in every portion of the country is deep and indignant against the inhuman, the unrelenting cruelties of the pirates in the West Indies, promptly organize a force adequate to their total extermination. Temporizing measures would enhance the evil; they would invite to the perpetration of new atrocities, while another—another—and yet another, brave seaman would be laid by the side of the lamented Allen. Mr. Taylor, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the gentleman from Virginia would consent to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Floyd said. Allen, it is true, has been slain by the pirates, he was a meritorious officer; but we should not bestow our eulogies on the dead, while we stab the reputation of the living man. Alluding to the case of Com. Barron, he said, was it a privilege of the dead that justice or more than justice should be done them, whilst the living are left to weep over the injustice of their country? He finally withdrew the motion. Here considerable debate arose upon a difficulty suggested by Mr. Eustis, in relation to pursuing the pirates into the adjacent territories. Mr E. doubted whether the ground was not rather too wide; whether, in effect, it might not lead to war. In his opinion the pursuing of pirates within the jurisdiction of a friendly power was contradictory to the received law of nations. Mr. Wright of Maryland, thought differently.

Mr Smith, of Va. offered an amendment, to form a new section of the bill, giving the President power to authorize the pursuit of pirates on any of the West India Islands. Mr. Cook of Illinois, proposed to amend the amendment, by rendering it necessary, before such pursuit, to obtain the permission of the foreign power having the sovereignty of the island Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, hoped the bill would pass without the amendment. Mr. Smyth said, if the gentleman from Illinois would agree to substitute the word requested for the word 'had,' so as to make the amendment read, that the permission of the foreign sovereign should be requested, he would accept it; which Mr. Cook assented to.

Considerable debate now arose on the law of nations, taken in connexion with the object of the bill before the House. Mr. Smyth finally withdrew his amendment. Mr. Floyd then moved an amendment, intended as a substitute for the whole bill. It embraced the appropriation of $160,000, leaving the application of it for the suppression of piracy, discretionary with the President. Mr. Floyd's amendment was negatived. The committee of the whole then rose, and reported the bill with the amendment in which the House concurred. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day; and was, accordingly, read a third time and passed.

[The above abstract is copied from the New-York Spectator. The following is compiled from the National Intelligencer.]

In Senate, Dec. 16.—The Senate took up its bill making an appropriation of——dollars "for the purpose of enabling the President to afford more efficient protection to the Commerce of the U. States from the depredations of pirates in the Gulf of Mexico, and the West India Seas, by providing such additional force as in his judgment shall be best calculated to answer that end." After some time spent in its consideration, the bill passed on the same subject in the House was presented for concurrence. The bill from the House was twice read and the Senate proceeded to its consideration. Mr. Barbour moved that the Senate bill be substituted for that of the house, as being preferable, in not taking the discretion out of the hands of the executive. Alluding to the debates in the House he said he had no hesitation in saying that pirates might be pursued and seized in a neutral territory, and expressed his willingness to insert a clause to authorize the pursuit of the bucaniers whithersoever they might fly. Messrs. Chandler, Brown of L. and Holmes of Maine, maintained that there was no essential difference between the two bills, and urged the passage of that of the House, to avoid delay. Mr. Barbour's motion was negatived, 15 to 22. The bill of the House was then read a third time, passed by unanimous vote, and returned to the house. It only wants to become a law, the signature of the President who recommended it to Congress.

In Senate Thursday Dec 19.—Mr R. M. Johnson of Kentucky submitted the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a national armory on the western waters.

House, Dec. 18.—Mr. Cook from the select committee on the subject, reported in part, a bill to authorize the laying out and opening a Road from Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, to St. Louis, in the state of Missouri. [The bill proposes to appoint Commissioners, &c. One of the provisions of it is, that the road shall pass by the seats of government of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.] The bill was twice read and committed.

House, Dec. 19.—Among the petitions this day presented was one from sundry inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the aid and patronage of Congress in a plan for the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac, from tide-water to Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals

PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.

Dec. 16.—Mr. M'Meens reported, an act to incorporate a company to erect a Rail Road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. *John Taylor*, Mr. WILLIAM COTES to Miss SARAH WHITEHOUSE, all of Pittsburgh.

20 KEGS
FRESH RAISINS,
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices,
BY
Duncan, Forsyth & Co.
Dec. 27, 1822—4t.

Library Company.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this institution will be held in the Library Room, at 6 o'clock, on Monday evening the 30th inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

A. M'CLURG, *Secretary.*

Dec 27—1t.

Avertisement.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of January next, for building an EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the Borough of Greensburgh, either in whole or in part. Any person or persons, wishing to contract for said building may see the plan on applying to either of the subscribers.

BENJAMIN PRATHER, }
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, } *Wardens.*
Dec. 20.

Western University of Penns'a.

A STATED MEETING of the Trustees will be held at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, 6th January next.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27, 1822—2t.

AUCTION SALES.

Book Auction.

On Saturday Evening, 11th Jan.
At 6 o'clock,
AT THE AUCTION ROOM IN FOURTH-ST.
Will be sold an elegant Collection of
NEW BOOKS
In the various Departments of Literature,
Just received from Philadelphia,
With a variety of
Fancy Articles &c.
J. B. Oliver,
Auctioneer.
Dec. 2.

ELEGANT
FURNITURE,
At Private Sale

MAHOGANY Sofa, hair covering and spring seat; do. Sideboard, Card Tables, and Bureaus; Dining, Breakfast, and Toilet Tables;—Wardrobe; Piano Forte; Marble Mantle Urns; Bronze Lamps; Brass Andirons; Wire Fenders; Polished Steel and Brass Shovels and Tongs;—Brussels Ingrain, and Stair Carpets; one large India Mat; Two large gilt frame Looking Glasses; Mahogany Toilet Glass, and Medicine Chest; Bedsteads, Beds, and Hair Matrasses; two Settees; Chairs; China, Dinner and Tea sets; Carriage, Harness and two Horses.

The above to be seen at the house of John L. Glaser, near United States' Arsenal, and for sale by

James Agnew.
Agent and attorney in fact for
JACOB HENRY GLASER.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 27.—3t.

Notice.

I HAVE applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and the said court have appointed the *third day of February next*, to hear me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh—at which time and place my creditors may attend, if they think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

James Patterson,
Lock Smith.
Birmingham, Dec. 26—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—that I James Clark, of the township of St. Clair, and county of Allegheny, weaver, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed *Monday the third day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Clark.
December 27, 1822.—3t c A&JM

To our Creditors

TAKE NOTICE—that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court has appointed *the third day of February next*, for the hearing of our creditors and ourselves, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you can, why we should not be severally discharged.

Walter Fortune,
W[illegible]
Samuel Mackey
Shoemaker.
Pittsburgh, Dec 27, 1822.—3t

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
Luke Loomis,
Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh.

BISHOP Horne's Commentary on the Book of Psalms, a new edition, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Life of the Author.
Milnor's Church History, 5 vols.
Complete Works of the late Rev. Ralph Erskine, 10 vols.
PAXTON'S ILLUSTRATIONS of the Sacred Scriptures; in three parts. 1. From the Geography of the East. 2. From the Natural History of the East. 3. From the Customs of Ancient and Modern Nations. With notes, by the Rev Ira Chase, A. M. To the work is added Carpenter's Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament, with several maps in 2 vols.
Thornton on Repentance.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Hervey's Complete Works, 6 vols.
Morse's Universal Gazetteer
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols. and
A beautiful edition of WATT'S PSALMS, bound in morocco, gilt edges.
Also on hand, Sunday School Hymn Books, and a great variety of Juvenile Books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents for children.
Dec. 20, 1822.—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of M'DONNELL & [illegible] was dissolved on the 1st inst. in consequence of the death of John M'Donnell.

The business will, in future, be conducted by the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to the late firm, to make immediate payment and those having any claims, to [illegible] for settlement.

[illegible]

Oct. 18, 1822.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"[illegible]," is inadmissible.

APPALLING!

A deed of dreadful note was perpetrated here on Tuesday night last, the particulars of which have been furnished to us, by the Coroner of this county, as follows:—

AT 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night last, a journeyman tailor, of the name of Samuel McKean, (or Mechsen) was found dead, between the [illegible] side pavement and a stable which stands a few feet back from the north side of Third, and about 200 feet east of the corner of Wood street. On examination it appeared that his death was occasioned by two cuts, one on each side of his neck, extending from the bone (which was not penetrated) and the wind pipe, dividing all the principal veins and arteries of the neck. It was the opinion of the Physicians who examined the wounds in the presence of the Jury, that they were such as would produce instant death. But very little blood appearing where he was found, the opinion was irresistable, that he must have been murdered elsewhere, and carried thither. The jury therefore, reported as their verdict, that his death was occasioned by the two wounds, above described, and that they were inflicted by some person or persons unknown. On Wednesday morning search was made, and traces of blood found at different places on Wood street, on the [illegible] side, from the corner of Third, to within about 60 feet of Diamond Alley, where a very considerable quantity appeared to have been shed against the side of a frame building, and to have run across the pavement to the gutter. Here, no doubt the murder was committed, tho' it appears astonishing, how at so early a time in the night, in so public a part of the town, it could have been perpetrated without alarm being given, and still more so, how the corpse could have been carried the distance of two squares, along one of the principal streets of the city, without detection, and all without any circumstance having since transpired to direct suspicion to the cause of the murder, and to fix it upon the perpetrator.

A double-bladed knife, very bloody, was found on Wednesday morning in Wood, near the corner of Fourth street, the blades shut, supposed to have been owned by the deceased, tho' the evidence to that effect was not altogether conclusive. The deceased was an industrious, inoffensive man, not married, had resided four or five years in this city; there was nothing singular in his conduct latterly, except that for a week past he drank more liquor than usual. On Tuesday evening he had received three dollars from his employer; two dollars and seventy seven cents were found in his pocket. He served his apprenticeship in Chester or Delaware county, near the Paoli.

WILLIAM BLAIR.

Coroner's Office, Pittsburgh, }
December 26, 1822. }

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 21, 1822.

"I might well say, the session is drawing to a close so many members having gone, and others being on the wing to their homes, to spend the Christmas Holidays. All important legislative matters have been deferred, until the first or second week in January, when full Houses may again be expected.

"You will have a desire to know what has been done so far; and but few words are required to gratify you. Mr. Todd made a report upon the [illegible] of the Governor's message, in relation to the act of Congress, passed in May last, granting to this State the right of the United States to [illegible] assessed upon our delinquent militia men during the late war with Great Britain, concluding with a resolution, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, accepting of the act of Congress. This resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed, but no bill has been brought in yet. Mr. Cassat made a report, in accordance with a suggestion in the Governor's message, in favor of the introduction of the Stepping or Tread mill, into our Penitentiary discipline.—The report was adopted, a committee appointed to bring in a bill, and a bill brought in, making provision for the introduction of this mill in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Penitentiaries. Mr Forward, of Somerset, the other day, drew an appalling picture of the hazard to which our turnpike roads and toll bridges were exposed, on account of a decision of the Supreme Court in a case of the following kind. Suit was brought to recover the amount of subscription to the stock of a turnpike road, from a person who had subscribed for a certain number of shares, without making the payment of 3 or 5 dollars, required to be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing. The case was carried from an inferior tribunal to the Supreme Court, which decided, that there was no contract between the subscriber and the company, by reason of the non payment. Mr F's inference from this was, that as the companies had not generally marched up to the straight line marked out by the law, their charters obtained upon informal subscriptions, were void, as well as the contracts between the companies and the subscribers. Upon this he read a bill in his place to make valid the charters of bridge and turnpike companies, which has been the subject of protracted discussion, and is to be again, having been postponed until the second Monday in January. So much for business of a public nature.

"The act to incorporate the Musical Fund Society, afforded more [illegible] to the last in the House of Representatives. It is with regret I see, in the Franklin Gazette, the stale witticisms thrown out upon the occasion, repeated as if there was something new in them. Mr. Clarke, of Westmoreland, must suffer in reputation for his attempts at any thing of the kind.

"I observe an attack made upon Mr. Gilmore, in a letter from this place, published in the Statesman of the 17th. The writer being unknown, a remark upon it cannot be supposed to touch him, [illegible] is a resident of the west. Mr. Gilmore was appointed, by Mr. Speaker Lawrence, chairman of the committee on the judiciary system, a situation greatly desired by a certain Dr Sutherland, of the county of Philadelphia, and the appointment was very grating to the feelings of the friends of the man of principle in proportion to his interest."

"As I told you before, the *Treasurer*, Mr. Clarke, will in all probability be taken up as the next candidate for Governor, in a legislative caucus. What may be his prospect of success is another question. He is considered by those who know him well, a kind of hermaphrodite in politics as well as in residence: All things to all men with the one, and an eastern and a western man with the other."

ITEMS—DOMESTIC.

The Greensburgh papers contain a notice for a meeting of the Freemen of Westmoreland county to be held to-morrow "to consult on such measures as may be necessary and expedient to promote the election of *Andrew Jackson* to the next Presidency."

The legislature of Virginia have been petitioned for leave to remove the seat of Justice from Wheeling, Va. A proposition is also debated for the removal of the seat of government of the state from Richmond.

Petitions are about to be presented in Ohio, for the removal of the seat of government from Columbus to Franklinton or Zanesville. The Cleaveland Herald advises, that "the project of making the seat of government as itinerant as the "notions" of individuals, had better be deferred till "the canal is done," when it may be transported about by water, and all be accommodated.

The mail from Zanesville to Columbus is supposed to have been lost, and the carrier drowned. On the 5th inst the carrier's horse was found near Big Walnut Creek, with evident marks of having been in the water. The creek was deep and full of floating ice.

A *caucus* of members from the Ohio legislature has postponed the nomination of a presidential candidate until the next session. Management was used (says the Steubenville Herald) to procure the nomination of the Kentucky candidate, but the majority appeared to be in favor of Dewitt Clinton.

General Alexander Smyth, of Virginia, now a member of Congress in a letter to his constituents," nominates himself for re-election. He wants to be a member of the next Congress, because "the duty of electing a President may ultimately devolve on the House of Representatives," and he wishes to be present to oppose John Q. Adams.

A Virginian has bantered, for a wager of 100 dollars, that he will exhibit at the Baltimore cattle show of next year, a larger Bullock, raised in Virginia, than any New-Yorker can exhibit raised in New York.

Literary. Dr. Doddridge, of Wellsburgh, Virginia, is writing notes on the settlement of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to include notices of the manners, and customs, trade, Indian wars &c. of the early settlers. If well executed, it will be an interesting work.

New-Orleans, on the 28th November, had become quite healthy—not a single case of fever occurred for several days.—Cotton at from 14 to 15 cts. The Banks gave notice that silver bullion and Iturbide dollars would be taken at par sand dollars at 8 per cent discount. Considerable dealings were expected with the internal provinces of Mexico.

The schr. Mary, of New Hampshire, was plundered by a piratical schr. off Cuba, on the 4th Nov. Captain and Steward were inhumanly beaten. They saw in shore three vessels taken by the pirates. The French ship Alexander, off Havanna, on the 13th Nov. was boarded and robbed of 2300 dollars, besides stores, rigging and boats. The pirates cut away her mizen mast.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Factor from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia, English dates to the 30th Oct. have been received. The rumored peace between the Turks and Greeks is not confirmed. The war was still prosecuted, tho' the accounts of it are vague and contradictory. The Turkish and Persian war was continued. Selim Pacha, with 15,000 men had gone over to the Persians who obtained several successive victories, and took all the Turkish artillery. The great Turkish caravan was attacked and taken by the Wechabites, who were advancing towards Mecha, and it was supposed the Pacha of Egypt would be obliged to withdraw his force from Candia and Cypruss to oppose them. On the coast of Syria, a second Earthquake had desolated the cities of Antioch, Sidon and Alexandria (or Alexandretta.)

The Congress of Verona assembled about the 18th October. There were then present the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia. Such a concourse of strangers had collected that lodgings were scarcely to be obtained at the most exorbitant rates. A French paper says the Emperor of Russia had announced to the Congress his determination to support the Greeks. The following is from a Paris paper.

"GREECE.—Letters from Zante of the 14th ultimo, given in the foreign papers, fully confirm the previous reports of the successes of the Greeks in the Morea. The Turks, after being defeated in the plains of Argos by Colcotroni on the 23d of July, and at the defile of Trete on the 24th and 25th, entrenched themselves at Saint George's, where they received reinforcements from Patras and Lepanto.—The Greek army was, in the mean time, increased by volunteers from all quarters, to 25,000 men; and they occupied all the passes leading towards the Isthmus. On the 6th and 7th of Aug. the Turks sought to force a passage upon Corinth. In the engagement of the 6th, they were attacked upon all points, and repulsed with great loss. In the battle of the 7th, which was very bloody, 3000 Turks perished upon the field of battle. The General-in-Chief, Ali Pacha, formerly Grand Vizier, was among the number. Mahmud Drahmali, (native of Drama,) Pacha of Thessaly, was made prisoner, with several Beys of the Province and of Macedonia. The rest of the Turkish army dispersed itself upon three different points. A corps of 2500 men gained the high road to Corinth, where they were pursued. Another corps of 2000 men took flight towards Hagion-Ores, from whence they sought, by a desperate effort, to regain the road to Napoli di Romania; but, surprised by Nicitas, near Barbati, it was cut in pieces, a very small number throwing themselves into the mountains, whence they eventually reached Corinth. A third corps, the most considerable of all, and composed principally of Albanians, was unable, from its desperate situation, to take any other course than to precipitate itself on the route leading to Tripoliza. Overtaken in its flight between Agladocampoa and the lake of Lerne, it was attacked, and left on the place more than 1000 men; the rest surrendered at discretion. In the number of prisoners was Ali Pacha, native of Napoli di Romania, and Vizier of Triccala, and Aslan Denza, a very enterprising Albanian chief. The Turks in Candia have also sustained several defeats, and have been compelled to shut themselves up in the fortresses. Accounts from Constantinople confirm the reports of a naval battle having been fought between the Turks and the Greeks, in which the latter were victorious, and captured six of the Turkish vessels."

CONGRESS.

Debate in the House on the bill to suppress Piracy.

Friday, Dec. 13.—Mr. Fuller from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the message of the President, upon the subject of piracy, reported "A bill authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. The bill was subsequently taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair. [The bill authorizes the President to purchase or construct a sufficient number of vessels in addition to those now employed, of such burthen and construction as he may deem necessary, and to fit, equip and man the same for immediate service, for the purpose of suppressing piracy, and of affording effectual protection to the citizens and commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and the seas and territories adjacent. A blank was left in the bill, which, agreeably to the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions of the Naval Committee, was filled with the sum of 160,000 dollars, without debate.

Mr. Floyd, of (Va) moved to strike out of the bill the words "purchase or," so as to require the vessels therein mentioned to be built, and not purchased. If we are to embark in schemes for spending the three or four millions in the Treasury. Mr F. should prefer that the objects of the expenditure should be such as were worthy of it. He was opposed to making this appropriation for purchasing the refuse commodities of unprofitable traders.—these schooners and steamboats referred to in the letter of the Secretary just read. The mania of steam boats prevailed for a while, but the paper mania had ruined that and there were abundance of steamboats for sale. He spoke at some length about the waste of public money, of which he said he was *radically* fond. The pirates ought to be put down—but we ought to build for ourselves. Mr Fuller made a pertinent reply. Among other things he said; vessels constructed for the purpose might however, be as indifferent as any that could be purchased, and it was quite likely to be the case if they should be constructed in haste. If the gentleman meant to give six or eight or ten month's time to their construction, and in the mean time let the pirates have their way, (and such must be the consequence of the success of this motion) Mr. F. was wholly averse to it.—If the vessels were built suddenly, of green timber, they would be worse than any that were likely to be purchased. He opposed the motion. Mr. ocke was surprised that an application should be made for money to purchase steamboats. Mr. Tomlinson spoke against the amendment. Would they delay the preparation of this expedition, when by doing so, they would sacrifice one of the most important interests of the country? If these vessels were to be constructed, instead of purchased, every gentleman acquainted with the subject knew that it would require a considerable time to carry the bill into effect. During the winter our commerce is the most exposed to the depredations which this bill is intended to repress. It was in the months of February and May that our commerce would suffer most from these piracies, because it was in those months that it was most extensively carried on.—Mr. Smith of Md believed vessels could be bought, as fit as those that would be built for this service. Mr Floyd was not opposed to catching pirates, but he would not buy steamboats to catch them with. Mr. Taylor, of New York, made some spirited remarks. He said we have no time to lose. Piracies are multiplied to an alarming degree. It is to the disgrace of civilized nations, that they have been perpetrated so long, so wantonly, and under the eye of constituted authorities. Public feeling at length is aroused. But it required an invaluable sacrifice to effect it. The shade of the brave departed ALLEN invokes immediate protection for our defenceless seamen. This youthful hero is laid in his grave, distant, far distant from his native land, and from the protecting roof which filial piety had afforded to his now disconsolate friends. He was slain by ignoble hands, but he fell in a glorious cause. Humanity weeps over the tomb of her champion, and demands of his murderers an awful retribution. He poured out his life in conflict against the foe of God and man, and the voice of God and man cry for speedy vengeance! Let us, in justice to public feeling, which in every portion of the country is deep and indignant against the inhuman, the unrelenting cruelties of the pirates in the West Indies, promptly organise a force adequate to their total extermination. Temporizing measures would enhance the evil; they would invite to the perpetration of new atrocities, while another—another—and yet another brave seaman would be laid by the side of the lamented Allen. Mr. Taylor, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the gentleman from Virginia would consent to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Floyd said, Allen, it is true, has been slain by the pirates, he was a meritorious officer; but we should not bestow our eulogies on the dead, while we stab the reputation of the living man. Alluding to the case of Com Barron, he said, was it a privilege of the dead that justice or more than justice should be done them, whilst the living are left to weep over the injustice of their country? He finally withdrew the motion. Here considerable debate arose upon a difficulty suggested by Mr. Eustis, in relation to pursuing the pirates into the adjacent territories. Mr E. doubted whether the ground was not rather too wide; whether, in effect, it might not lead to war. In his opinion the pursuing of pirates within the jurisdiction of a friendly power was contradictory to the received law of nations. Mr. Wright of Maryland, thought differently.

Mr Smith, of Va offered an amendment, to form a new section of the bill, giving the President power to authorize the pursuit of pirates on any of the West India Islands. Mr. Cook of Illinois, proposed to amend the amendment, by rendering it necessary, before such pursuit, to obtain the permission of the foreign power having the sovereignty of the island. Mr. Cambreling, of New York, hoped the bill would pass without the amendment. Mr. Smyth said, if the gentleman from Illinois would agree to substitute the word requested for the word 'had,' so as to make the amendment read, that the permission of the foreign sovereign should be requested, he would accept it; which Mr. Cook assented to.

Considerable debate now arose on the law of nations, taken in connexion with the object of the bill before the House. Mr. Smyth finally withdrew his amendment. Mr. Floyd then moved an amendment, intended as a substitute for the whole bill. It embraced the appropriation of $160,000, leaving the application of it for the suppression of piracy, discretionary with the President. Mr. Floyd's amendment was negatived. The committee of the whole then rose, and reported the bill with the amendment in which the House concurred. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day; and was, accordingly, read a third time and passed.

[The above abstract is copied from the New York Spectator. The following is compiled from the National Intelligencer.]

In Senate, Dec. 16.—The Senate took up its bill making an appropriation of——dollars "for the purpose of enabling the President to afford more efficient protection to the Commerce of the U. States from the depredations of pirates in the Gulf of Mexico, and the West India Seas, by providing such additional force as in his judgment shall be best calculated to answer that end." After some time spent in its consideration, the bill passed on the same subject in the House was presented for concurrence. The bill from the House was twice read and the Senate proceeded to its consideration. Mr. Barbour moved that the Senate bill be substituted for that of the house, as being preferable, in not taking the discretion out of the hands of the executive. Alluding to the debates in the House he said he had no hesitation in saying that pirates might be pursued and seized in a neutral territory, and expressed his willingness to insert a clause to authorize the pursuit of the bucaniers whithersoever they might fly. Messrs. Chandler, Brown of L. and Holmes of Maine, maintained that there was no essential difference between the two bills, and urged the passage of that of the House, to avoid delay. Mr. Barbour's motion was negatived, 15 to 22. The bill of the House was then read a third time, passed by unanimous vote, and returned to the house. It only wants to become a law, the signature of the President who recommended it to Congress.

In Senate Thursday Dec. 19.—Mr R. M. Johnson of Kentucky submitted the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a national armory on the western waters.

House, Dec. 18.—Mr. Cook from the select committee on the subject, reported in part, a bill to authorize the laying out and opening a Road from Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, to St. Louis, in the state of Missouri. [The bill proposes to appoint Commissioners, &c. One of the provisions of it is, that the road shall pass by the seats of government of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.] The bill was twice read and committed.

House, Dec. 19.—Among the petitions this day presented was one from sundry inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the aid and patronage of Congress in a plan for the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac, from tide water to Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.

Dec. 16.—Mr. M'Meens reported an act to incorporate a company to erect a Rail Road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh.

MARRIED

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. *John Taylor*, Mr. WILLIAM COTES to Miss SARAH WHITEHOUSE all of Pittsburgh.

---

20 KEGS
FRESH RAISINS,

Just received, and for sale at reduced prices,

BY

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

Dec. 27, 1822.—4t.

Library Company.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this institution will be held in the Library Room, at 6 o'clock, on Monday evening the 30th inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

A. M'CLURG, *Secretary*.

Dec 27—1t.

Avertisement.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of January next, for building an EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the Borough of Greensburgh, either in whole or in part. Any person or persons, wishing to contract for said building may see the plan on applying to either of the subscribers.

BENJAMIN PRATHER, }
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, } *Wardens.*

Dec. 20.

Western University of Penns'a.

A STATED MEETING of the Trustees will be held at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, 6th January next.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27, 1822—2t.

AUCTION SALES.

Book Auction.

On Saturday Evening, 11th Jan.

At 6 o'clock,

AT THE AUCTION ROOM IN FOURTH ST.

Will be sold an elegant Collection of

NEW BOOKS

In the various Departments of Literature,

Just received from Philadelphia,

With a variety of

Fancy Articles &c.

J. B. Oliver,

Dec. 2. *Auctioneer.*

ELEGANT

FURNITURE,

At Private Sale

MAHOGANY Sofa, hair covering and spring seat; do. Sideboard, Card Tables, and Bureaus; Dining, Breakfast, and Toilet Tables;—Wardrobe; Piano Forte; Marble Mantle Urns; Bronze Lamps; Brass Andirons; Wire Fenders; Polished Steel and Brass Shovels and Tongs;—Brussels Ingrain, and Stair Carpets; one large India Mat; Two large gilt frame Looking Glasses; Mahogany Toilet Glass, and Medicine Chests; Bedsteads, Beds, and Hair Matrasses; two Settees; Chairs; China, Dinner and Tea sets; Carriage, Harness and two Horses.

The above to be seen at the house of John L. Glaser, near United States' Arsenal, and for sale by

James Agnew.

Agent and attorney in fact for
JACOB HENRY GLASER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27.—3t.

Notice.

I HAVE applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and the said court have appointed the *third day of February next*, to hear me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh—at which time and place my creditors may attend, if they think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

James Patterson,
Lock Smith.

Birmingham, Dec. 26—3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—that I James Clark, of the township of St. Clair, and county of Allegheny, weaver, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed *Monday the third day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Clark.

December 27, 1822.—3t cA&JM

To our Creditors

TAKE NOTICE—that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court has appointed *the third day of February next*, for the hearing of our creditors and ourselves, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you can, why we should not be severally discharged.

Walter Fortune,
[illegible]
Samuel Mackey,
Shoemaker.

Pittsburgh, Dec 27, 1822.—3t*

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

Luke Loomis,

Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh.

BISHOP Horne's Commentary on the Book of Psalms, a new edition, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Life of the Author.

Milnor's Church History, 5 vols.

Complete Works of the late Rev. Ralph Erskine, 10 vols.

PAXTON'S ILLUSTRATIONS of the Sacred Scriptures; in three parts. 1. From the Geography of the East. 2. From the Natural History of the East. 3. From the Customs of Ancient and Modern Nations. With notes, by the Rev Ira Chase, A. M. To the work is added Carpenter's Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament, with several maps in 2 vols.

Thornton on Repentance.

Jay's Family Prayers.

Hervey's Complete Works, 6 vols.

Morse's Universal Gazetteer

Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols. and

A beautiful edition of WATT'S PSALMS, bound in morocco, gilt edges.

Also on hand, Sunday School Hymn Books, and a great variety of Juvenile Books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents for children.

Dec. 20, 1822.—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of M'DONNELL & EKIN was dissolved on the 1st inst. in consequence of the death of John M'Donnell.

The business will, in future, be continued by the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to the late firm, to make immediate payment, and those having any claims, to present them for settlement.

James Ekin,
[illegible]

Oct. 16, 1822.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Dec. 14, 1822.*

"Nothing of moment having occurred since the commencement of the session, I have deferred writing until something of that character should happen. But I might wait until doomsday, if I were to consult only my own impressions about what is important, and so I sit down to give you some matters of fact, and some depending upon report—warning you at the same time, that the latter occupy the largest share of attention here.

"Firstly, then, as to matters of fact. The turnpike road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, by the northern route, is of much consequence to you of the west as well as to us of the east, on account of the interlocking (nearly) of the head waters of the Juniata and Conemaugh. Again, it is of consequence that this road should be completed, because of its diverging at Lewistown, a point of intersection of the turnpike road from Erie, through Waterford, Meadville, Philipsburgh and Bellefonte, to this place. These things put together make it most important to the west, the northwest, and the east, that the road should be prosecuted vigorously, and finished as soon as possible. Some choice spirits, however, who are above the dull pursuits of civil life, have retarded its progress, in their anxiety to lay hold of the State's appropriation, which I understand to be amply sufficient to make the road, without drawing upon individual liberality and patriotism. It is said, and currently believed, that fictitious signatures, or, what is the same thing, signatures without the privity of the person whose name is subscribed, have been entered in the Stock books, and by this artifice the Governor, ignorant of course of all except that which is legally set before him, has given charters under the act of assembly. Now, the Legislature have petitions from contractors and workmen on the roads, and of the Presidents and Managers, to draw the money, and when that is refused, there are petitions to leave the subject to the decision of the Supreme court, without going through the usual formalities of law from the lowest to the highest tribunal. Let what will be the termination of the affair, nothing is more evident, than that the public work will be retarded, and if the road contiguous to this place be taken as a sample, very much neglected.

"The session, thus far, is not so prolific of resolutions as former Journals of the Legislature prove them to have been. True, we see members offering resolutions upon subjects that they know nothing about, and which, if they were called upon to explain, they would make but a bungling matter of. However, the courtesy of the House relieves them from the hazard of exposing themselves, and they pass off with the readers of legislative proceedings as possessing all the knowledge they pretend to.

"The subjects that have thus far been most fruitful of speeches, are, a bill for the promulgation of the laws of a public nature through the newspapers, and the incorporation of the musical fund society of Philadelphia. The first occupied the attention of the Senate two days of this week. The bill proposed the publication in three English and two German newspapers in the State, and presented such a fearful extension of Executive patronage, and such a mass of expense, to the eyes of R. Smith, of Franklin county, that he resisted the thing tooth and nail, although ineffectually, for it passed the Senate by the close vote of 15 to 13. It is passing strange that such a bustle should be made about the publication of acts of assembly, among that class of politicians which has defended the same practice with regard to the Laws of the Union. The musical fund society bill brought on a very musical debate in the House of Representatives, in the course of which many old jokes were cracked off as fresh, and many gentlemen, whose talent is evidently not in the witty line, made essays in that way. First among these was Mr Clarke, of Westmoreland county, a sensible man in common concerns, but in no wise calculated to set the House in a roar. This bill also passed, by a great majority.

"When speaking of resolution offering, I should have mentioned one offered by Mr. Forward, of Somerset, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 4th of March. I believe the same gentleman offered the same resolution, almost as prematurely, last year, which had the same fate that is likely to befal this. The truth is the members will sit as long as they have an apology for sitting, and until the majority have business at home that will suffer by their continuance here.

"Secondly, as to speculation. There is much conversation about the next Governor, and you may see the members, when the Houses are not in session, assembled in squads and corners, discussing the matter. It is believed that a legislative caucus is determined upon, to nominate a candidate for the patent democrats. The opinion prevailed about the time the Legislature met, that George Bryan had the best chance of a nomination, but it has somehow happened that he is fairly lost sight of. The contest is between the State Treasurer, William Clark, and Samuel D. Ingham, the former of whom will no doubt be the fortunate candidate in caucus—for you know very well the partiality of patent democratic members for the Treasury chest; it was evinced at the last legislative caucus that was held, when Treasurer Findlay was nominated, and will so fall out again, in the nomination of Treasurer Clark. Before the holding of the caucus, it will be arranged among the disinterested gentlemen who are to compose it, how the offices shall be distributed. Jacob Holgate and Rees Hill must have a promise to come into the cabinet, before the candidate will have their cordial support. By the bye this *first* named gentleman is still full of his eccentricities, and is as violently opposed to Hiester's as he was to Findlay's administration. When he reposes in a snug birth, he may discover that the administration of which *he* makes a part is an able one."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Selected from the Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 13.

The following message was received from the Governor:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[illegible] by an act of Assembly passed on [illegible] March 1818, authorising the Governor [illegible] loan, the sum mentioned therein, [illegible] thereof, was borrowed of the [illegible] on the 7th of April, 1818, [illegible] five per cent. per annum, reimbursable [illegible] years, and in such instalments [illegible] of the Governor, the finances [illegible] justify. A further [illegible] borrowed, on the 24th day [illegible] of the same Bank [illegible] regularly paid by the State Treasurer, until lately, that a difficulty has arisen between certain officers and the Cashier of the Bank, respecting its payment. This circumstance was communicated to me by letter from the Treasurer of the State, dated the 19th September last, copies of which, and of the correspondence of these officers, are herewith transmitted.

Although both these loans were made reimbursable within five years, according to the terms of the act under which they were obtained, yet it appears from the act incorporating the Bank of Philadelphia, passed on the 5th day of March, 1804, that it was bound to lend the Government the sum of of $500,000 at five per cent per annum, for any time not exceeding ten years. No application has been made by the Bank to me for the payment of these loans. I think it proper to add, that the power vested in the Governor by the act 3d April 1821, to draw money from the Treasury during the recess of the Legislature for extinguishment of debts due to the Banks of the city of Philadelphia, is applicable only to the debts bearing an interest of six per cent, and that the loan of $400,000 authorised by the act of last session was intended for the same object.

In making this communication to the Legislature, which contains all the facts and information which I possess on the subject, I would submit for their consideration the propriety of providing by law for the renewal of these loans, if such an act be deemed necessary.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

December 13, 1822.

Monday, December 16.

Mr. Forward, presented a petition for a law to authorise a turnpike from Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, to Laramer's tavern, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike.

Reports. Mr. Lehman, 1. An act to authorise the laying out of a road from Wm. S[illegible]'s tavern, to the turnpike road leading from Bedford to Washington, to Connellsville.—2. A supplement to the act incorporating four companies to make a turnpike to intersect the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike, near Bedford—3. An act granting aid to the Philipsburgh and Susquehanna turnpike company.

Mr. Piper had leave to pre[illegible] to the act for the [illegible] ed in 1820.

The bill, [illegible] f[illegible] society [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] —and Messrs. [illegible] opposed it.

The bill passed—[illegible]

On motion of Mr. [illegible] ed business, relative [illegible] of domestic manufactures [illegible] the payment of duties [illegible] matter on domestic manufact[illegible]

The Senate bill, An act for [illegible] promulgation of the acts and re[illegible] General Assembly of this common[illegible] considered in committee of the wh[illegible] gate in the chair.

Mr Sullivan said it must be evident that this bill was not calculated to attain the object proposed. It directed that the acts should be published in three English and two German newspapers, in the state: and it would at once be perceived that, if the Secretary of the commonwealth should select them, as a medium of publication, in one place, the city of Philadelphia for instance, very little information would be conveyed to the public in general.

Mr. Todd said he was opposed to the original section, and to it as amended. What object would be gained by the publication in three newspapers? One of them he supposed would be at Philadelphia, another at Harrisburgh, and the other at Pittsburgh. The people who took the papers of these places would be informed of the acts, but no other, unless the printers in other places would copy them. That he presumed they would do, and it would answer the same purpose if the acts were published in one at the seat of government, as in three, at different points in the state. If the House went on the presumption, that the people would receive the laws through the newspapers, he was for publishing only in one, that the printers generally might copy from, or for authorising the printing in all; he was for, as near as possible, "tarring them all with the same stick." Mr T. said, to that end, he would bring into the view of the committee, an amendment, confining the publication to one newspaper of general circulation, printed at the seat of government, &c.

Mr. Stevenson regretted the opposition to a prompt publication of the laws. The laws of the Union were published at a considerable expense: three newspapers being designated in every state for the purpose: the cost of which amounted to about $200 to each. The legislature of this state sat at an expense of $60,000, to pass laws for the benefit of the people, and it was strange indeed that they should hesitate to give $200 for making them known to their constituents. Although the bill gave to the Secretary of the commonwealth the power of selecting the newspapers, and that selection might not be exactly such as he (Mr. S.) would prefer, yet for that reason he would not withhold his support from the bill. Mr. S. alluded to a case in which his constituents, the post owner, had suffered great injury, on account of the want of an authentic copy of an act of the last session. Mr Stephenson made some further remarks—and was followed by Messrs Powell, Sterigere and Holgate—when the committee rose and had leave to sit again to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Todd delivered the following report—

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the investment by an act of Congress of the 4th of May 1822, of the right of the United States in the state of Pennsylvania, to all fines that were assessed upon its delinquent citizens, for non performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain—

REPORT, That they have endeavored to give the subject that consideration which its importance deserves, and are of opinion, that before any measures are adopted, having for their object the collection of fines, it will be necessary for the legislature formally to declare its acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress vesting the right to the same, assessed on delinquent militiamen in this commonwealth.

In order to enable the legislature to act understandingly on this subject, the following statement is respectfully submitted.

1st. By the investment act, the state of Pennsylvania, if she accepts of the investiture, will be bound to pay to the United States the sum of $2220 46 cents, if so much should be collected, it being the expense of three courts martial held in said state, for the trial of delinquents, of which Colonels Thomas C. Miller, James Wood and Thomas Moore were Presidents.

2d. Of the whole amount of fines originally assessed, amounting to $451,911 66 cents, there has been collected $119,157 99 cents. Of this sum $71,322 16 cents appears to be wholly lost, by the insolvency of the late Marshal, John Smith, and his sureties. To this sum may be added $[illegible] cents, which according to the statement of the said John has been paid to members of courts martial by him and his deputies.

Of the $6,279 30 cents remaining, the amount stated to have been received by the present Marshall, $3,487 has been paid by him to members of courts martial of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Pennsylvania militia, and the balance remains in his hands applicable to the public service.

Of the remaining $332,753 67 cents, $44,414 37 cents have been remitted by the Governor of this commonwealth, leaving a balance yet to be collected, or in the hands of Deputy Marshalls, of $288,339 30 cents.

Your committee would further remark, that no returns have been received from the following counties, viz. Mifflin, and part of Centre, Somerset, Cambria, Cumberland, Perry, Fayette, Greene, and part of Washington, Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, and Warren. In some of these counties it is said courts martial, have been held, particularly in one where the expenses of the court martial very far exceeds the amount of the fines assessed.

With regard to these fines not assessed, your committee think proper to state, that the act of Congress does not expressly vest them in this state, but is altogether silent on the subject.

Having thus submitted to the house all the information, your committee possess, they would respectfully remark, that although the whole amount of fines collected by the officers of the United States has been sunk in the collection, and in the insolvency of the late Marshall and his sureties, a fact which goes very far to show that little or no advantage is likely to be realized by virtue of the investing act, they are notwithstanding unanimously of opinion, that it would be unjust and impolitic to suffer the business to rest in its present situation. Many of our citizens have already been compelled to pay for their delinquency. It surely would have been very improper to suffer others equally negligent to escape. Besides, if a militia man refused to march when drafted he knew the alternative, and should the L[illegible]e omit to exact the penalty, the ef[illegible] course might be very deleterious [illegible]e wars.

[illegible]ttee, therefore offer the following [illegible]

[illegible] the Senate and House of Re[illegible]e. That the legislature do ac[illegible]visions of the act of Congress [illegible]t vesting in the state of Penn[illegible] of the U. States to all fines [illegible] performance of militia duty [illegible] war with Great Britain."

[illegible] general promulgation of [illegible]s of the General Assembly [illegible]alth, was again considered [illegible]e of the whole, Mr. Holgate in the chair.

A great number of motions and speeches were made, when the bill was under consideration this day. Messrs. Powel Todd, Gardner, Wadsworth, Sterigere, Huber, Clarke, Williams, Sutherland, Anderson, Forward, Wise, Beaumont, Stevenson and Dives took part. The motion to print in one newspaper at Harrisburgh, as suggested yesterday by Mr. Todd, was agreed to—on motion of Mr. Sutherland the paper designated was the Pennsylvania Intelligencer—and when the question was taken on the first section of the bill thus amended, it was negatived only seven rising in its favor.

The committee rose, and, after some further conversation, had leave to sit again this day four weeks.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Reports.—Mr. Cunat delivered the following report—

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the introduction of the Treading mill into our present Penitentiary discipline, as a new and efficient mode of punishment and reformation.

REPORT. That they have had the subject under their consideration, and from the best information which they possess, derived both from England and the state of New York where the Tread mill has been in operation; and from an examination of a model of a mill, deposited in the office of the Secretary of the commonwealth; your committee are induced to believe that its adoption will prove a salutary appendage to our present Penitentiary regulations.

The legitimate objects for the confinement of prisoners in the Penitentiary, are, the reformation of the convicts, and the prevention of crime; and that system of punishment which combines those objects, with economy and the best prospect of success, has, your committee trusts, peculiar claims for adoption by the legislature of Pennsylvania. The severity of the labor of stepping on the Tread mill and the facility with which the convicts can be kept at regular and constant exercise, and the difficulty with which they can avoid an equal participation in the work, has, where the experiment has been made, and a result obtained, greatly diminished the proportion of recommitments; few convicts appear hardy enough to encounter even a risk of being subjected a second time to a tour of duty on the Tread mill. Your committee would further remark, that considerations of economy furnish additional reasons for the introduction of this mill. It is obvious that a greater number of convicts can be superintended and kept at work by one person, than when engaged in the ordinary prison labor; the saving in tools, necessarily employed heretofore, and the clothing of the convicts being less liable to wear, from the simple act of stepping on the mill, form no inconsiderable items in the economy of the plan. Your committee would suggest further that to the shaft of the Step mill may be attached machinery for various purposes, such as for grinding bread stuffs for the convicts, for the dressing of flax, for the sawing of stone, for the cutting of nails, &c.

It has heretofore been found difficult to provide for female convicts, suitable employment. This difficulty is obviated by the use of the Step mill; because they can operate as efficiently, according to their weight, as male convicts.

From the foregoing view of the subject, your committee, desirous to promote the interest of the commonwealth, feel themselves determined to recommend the adoption of the Tread mill into our Penitentiaries, as a means of punishment possessing advantages not heretofore realized.

They, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, providing for the erection of one or more stepping mills in each of the Penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Weston offered a resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation be instructed to bring in a bill, appropriating —— dollars, for the purpose of removing obstructions to the entrance of the harbor of Presque Isle. Adopted.

The Senate bill, An act for the relief of the contractors for building the Conemaugh bridge, and the bridge over the west branch of the Susquehanna, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Stevenson in the chair, and agreed to.

The bill a further supplement to the act entitled an act for the improvement of the state, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Todd in the chair.

[The first section of this act, legalizes subscriptions to the stock of turnpike or bridge companies, notwithstanding that the sum, required by the acts authorising the same, was not paid at the time of subscribing, provided the subscriptions were otherwise made agreeable to law.

Section two legalizes charters obtained when subscriptions were not paid at the time of subscribing.]

Mr. Forward spoke at length in explanation of the object of the bill. He stated that by a decision of the Supreme court, the amount of such subscriptions could not be recovered from subscribers; consequently all acts founded upon the subscriptions, such as the charters granted by the Governor, and the proceedings of the companies in virtue of them, might be void.

Mr. Taylor moved a proviso to the second section, preventing those who had not paid their subscriptions from voting for managers, and excepting the Harrisburgh and Millerstown turnpike company from the operation of the act.

Messrs. Taylor, Williams, Huber, Wadsworth, Gardiner, Lehman and Beaumont, took part in the debate—when the committee rose and had leave to sit again on Friday.

FOREIGN.

IRELAND.

We learn from Mr. *Shunt*, who has lately returned from a tour through England and Ireland, that the corn crops were extraordinary abundant in the latter island the last season. Potatoes were in market by the middle of September, in large quantities, for exportation, at 6 pence per bushel; but owing to a drought in the early part of the summer, the flax would not average more than half a crop. The Dutch butter had the preference in the English markets—last season a quantity of the Irish had to be reshipped in consequence of being too salt.

In consequence of parliament having passed the marriage-act, lord Donegal and about twenty others, had recovered their estates, which were in law. In consequence of which Belfast was illuminated, and the inhabitants gave his lordship a dinner at the Commercial Buildings, which cost two guineas a piece. Twenty stewards were appointed to arrange the toasts and other matters, and three hundred sat down to dinner. His lordship was chosen chairman, and when a few toasts were passed off he rose, and after an eloquent speech, gave *the memory of his late friend, the Marquis of Londonderry*. It had been understood by most of those at dinner, that the toast was not to brought forward, and instructions were given to the steward accordingly.—A few drank the toast; but a majority turned down their glasses, and groans and *hisses* were heard from all parts of the house. The tumult became general. Mr *Lawless*, editor of a newspaper called "The Irishman," got on the table to make a speech, when some cried "*down, down*,"—others "*hear him, hear him*." His lordship left the chair, but afterwards resumed his seat, when order was restored.—A great many went home thus early.—A newspaper warfare commenced, in which the London papers took part.

Government had taken every precaution to hinder disturbance in the south and west the ensuing winter.

The benign influences of the gospel have effected a powerful revolution in the minds of many of the nobility and other opulent persons in Ireland. An amelioration in the condition of the peasantry is in several districts quite apparent—considerable reduction has taken place in rents; and the distinct classes seem to be approaching much nearer to the relative condition of *fellow-men*.—The arch bishop of Tuam, the earls Roden and Gosford, lords Powercourt, Northland, &c. &c. were very active, in conjunction with dissenters of every denomination, to spread religion and education over the country. The earl of Roden has fitted up a place of worship nigh his residence, and every sabbath afternoon exhorts and prays with his tenants, who gather for miles around to hear him.—*Wash. Ex.*

SPAIN.

Mr. Samuel Alvey, of Baltimore, has recently arrived in this country from Spain, and is at present in this city. He is the gentleman who was severely wounded by the insurgents at Madrid, on the 7th July last, and the same who was robbed of despatches from Mr Forsyth, to this government, by a guerilla party, when on his way from Madrid to Bayonne.

From our conversation with him, we learn that our accounts of the intestine wars of Spain give us wrong impressions of its actual situation. The constitutional government is strongly established, not being seriously moved by the predatory excursions of guerilla bands, which, it is said, often retire within the French boundary, and are suffered to go and come without molestation by the French troops, which line that border. At Bayonne, it was known that, notwithstanding the rigid quarantine observed at the Lazarettos, on the frontiers by the French government, and that the violation of the sanitary laws, was subject to the heaviest punishment, even that of death, the *Cordon Sanitaire* admitted the insurgents of the *army de fe*, anti constitutional, without performing any quarantine whatever. They were provided with particular passports that enabled them to proceed to any part of France they chose, for the purpose of purchasing arms and equipage for their treasonable projects. Three Bishops were in Bayonne, with their secretaries, and surrounded by Priests and Friars, admitted without being detained a single moment in quarantine.—These members of the Apostolic Army, were publicly purchasing arms and ammunition, and sending them both by water and land to the Peninsula.

We learn from the same gentleman, that Mr. Obadiah Rich, Consul of the U. States at Valencia, has got possession of the original manuscript of Columbus's account of his first voyage to America. It is to be translated and published in English and in Spanish, after which it is expected the original will be transmitted for deposit in the Capitol, or among the archives of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

A smart shock of an Earthquake was experienced near Baltimore, on Wednesday the 4th instant.

The Legislature of Maryland has resolved to continue the salary of members at four dollars per day.

On the first day of the New Year, elections are to be held in the Island of Cuba, for Deputies to the Cortes in Spain, who are to take their seats fifteen months after the election. This is the principle of Representation extending itself.

[*Dem. Press.*

The Mississippi, which commenced its rise so early this season, is still on a gradual swell. It is supposed to be from the Missouri.

[*Natchez Gaz.*

In the Maryland Legislature, Dec. 16.—Mr. Mollard, an active Member of the House of Delegates rose and apprized the House of his intention to report a preamble and resolutions respecting the Internal Improvement of the State of Maryland, and accompanied the intimation with some spirited and liberal remarks.

Thespian. Twenty Actresses and Actors, from France, have lately arrived at New Orleans, for the French Theatre in that city.

Commodore *David Porter* has been appointed to the command of our Naval Forces on the West India Station.

Three men were drowned in the Monongahela river, near Morgantown, on Sunday the 24 inst. They were passing the little falls in a canoe, which upset. Another man in the canoe with them, saved himself by swimming.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED SEMI-MONTHLY, AT

J. Towne's Exchange Office,

Market, between 2d and 3d streets.

PITTSBURGH.

Bank U. States and Branches	par
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia	par
Bank of Pittsbg	par
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Farmers' bank of Lancaster	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, W. Chester	do
Bucks county	2 dis.
Harrisburgh	par
Lancaster bank	1 dis.
York	1
Carlisle	1
Gettysburgh	1
Chambersburgh	1
Northampton	1
Swatara	1
Greensburgh	1
Brownsville	1
N. Hope Bridge Co.	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	1
Pittsbg City Bills	2
Reading	1
Milton	20
Huntingdon	10
Centre	10
Washington	30
Uniontown	40
Meadville	40
Beaver	35
Bedford	40
Juniata bk. of Penn	40
Marietta & Susq. t. c.	45
Green Castle	40
Carlisle Agricultural	65
Ohio.	
Steubenville notes	1
Mount Pleasant	1
Western Reserve	2
St. Clairsville	2
Bank of Chillicothe	2
Lancaster	2
Marietta	2
Columbus	2
Canton	5
West Union	60
Dayton Man. Co.	10
Muskingum bank	20
Zanesville Canal	50
Hamilton	30
Xenia	20
Portsmouth	15
New Lisbon	50
John H. Piatt	65
Lebanon	75
N. Carolina.	
State bank & Bran.	7
Newbern	do
Cape Fear	do
S. Carolina.	
Charleston	4 dis.
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
City bk. of Bal.	2½ dis
Annapolis & Branch	1
George's county	1
Westminster	1
Williamsport	1½
Hagerstown	1
Frederick county	
Havre de Grace	
Cumberland	
Port Deposit	
Elkton	
Dist. Columbia.	
Washington C.	½a1 dis.
Georgetown	do
Alexandria, except	do
Mechanics' bk. of do.	2
Franklin bk. of do.	80
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Farmers bk. & Bran.	do
Wilmington and Brandywine	do
Commercial bank	do
Branch at Milford	5
Vermont.	
Generally	4 dis.
New Jersey.	
State banks at Camden	par
at Elizabethtown	do
at N. Brunswick	do
at Patterson	do
at Morristown	do
at Trenton	par
N. Brunswick bank	par
Mount Holly	do
Trenton Insurance Company	do
Sussex bank	1 dis.
Jersey bank	do
New Ark	do
Cumberland bank	do
Virginia.	
Richmond and Branches	2 dis.
Bank of the Valley and Branches	2
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling	1
Charlestown	2
New York.	
City Banks	par
Albany	1 dis.
Troy	1
Lansingburgh	1
Mohawk bank	1
Newburgh	2 dis.
Middle District	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	do
Utica and Branches	do
Geneva	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Cherry Valley	2
Plattsburgh bank	12½
Chenango	2
Aqueduct association	3
Jefferson Cy bank	30
Utica Insurance Co.	5
Washington and Warren	75
Connecticut.	
Connecticut notes, $3 & up. payable in N. York city	par
Other Connecticut notes	2 dis
Massachusetts.	
Boston banks	par
Salem banks	2 dis.
Springfield	do
Worcester	do
Other Massachusetts notes	3
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	3
Washington and Phoenix banks at Westerly	3
New England Commercial bank	5
Other R. Island notes	3
N. Hampshire	
Bank notes	4 dis.
Georgia.	
Savannah	7
August	7
Darien	7
Tennessee.	
State bank & Bran.	30
Nashville bank	do
Kentucky.	
Bank of Kentucky and Branches	60
Maysville	2
Indiana.	
State bk. at Vincen.	80
Branches	80
F. and M. bank at Madison	12½
Lawrencebg. Bran.	6
Louisiana.	
New Orleans	8 dis.
Bank of the Mississippi at Natchez	12½

STATE FINANCES.

The following letter from the Auditor General, accompanied the Governor's message to the general Assembly:

Auditor General's office
December 3, 1821.

SIR—In compliance with your communication, which I had the honour of receiving on the 30th ult. calling upon me for information respecting the state of the finances of the commonwealth, during the current year, I have prepared, from official documents, a statement of the receipts and expenditures, from the first day of December, 1820, to the 30th day of November, 1821, (both days inclusive) of which the following is an abstract, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Bank loan, per act of 28th March, 1820,	$100,000 00
Stock loan, per act of 2d April, 1821, reimbursable in twenty years	1,000,000 00
Lands and land office fees	31,689 42
Auction duties	58,777 93
Tavern licences	36,601 51¼
Tax on offices	12,610 43
Fees of the secretary of state's office	2,595 85
Dividends on bank stock	116,056 00
Ditto on turnpike and bridge stock	6,800 00
Tax on banks	22,294 51
Auction commissions	18,400 00
Duties on retailers of foreign merchandise	2,372 64
Militia fines	2,932 29
Exempt fines	4,446 68
Court fines	432 03
Old debts	2,463 12
Miscellaneous	2,113 94
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1820,	27,369 90
	1,447,956 30¼

EXPENDITURES.

Improvements,	$577,259 29
Expenses of government, ordinary and contingent,	168,096 26¼
Militia expenses,	17,747 52¼
Removal of convicts	5,049 07
Pensions,	18,491 33
Pennsylvania claimants	9,545 04
State Capitol,	46,000 00
Deaf and dumb institution	9,680
Education,	11,000
Penitentiary near Pittsburg	87,341 40
Penitentiary at Philadelphia	21,000
Inspectors of the new prison	6,506 82
Interest on loans,	36,158 31
Expenses consequent on the late war	675 93
Miscellaneous,	8,362 90
	954,306 88
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1821,	493,649 42¼
	1,447,956 30¼

On examining this statement, and comparing it with the estimate of the late Auditor General, made during the last session of the legislature, you will perceive that, while the receipts from the different branches of revenue have been augmented, the expenditures of public money have decreased. On further examination, it will also appear, that the difference in the amount of revenue, between this and the preceding year, will exceed forty-five thousand dollars: and unless it should experience a diminution arising from causes not anticipated during the ensuing year, the revenue for 1822 may be expected to improve still more, and the amount of difference, compared with that of 1820, be calculated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

In this place it may be proper to observe, that I have not brought into the foregoing account the money due to the state by the U. States, on claims arising from militia expenditures during the late war, and the western expedition of 1794, from which source the Commonwealth will be entitled to a considerable balance, when these accounts are settled on just or liberal principles.—A settlement in part, subject to future revision, was effectuated by this department during the last summer, with an agent on the part of the United States, on which account a balance was due to the state of twenty five thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and two cents, exclusive of interest. The other accounts have not yet progressed to a final issue, owin to a suspension by the accountant department of the United States of some of the items of charges. But, during the last summer claims have been substantiated to a considerable amount in several instances of suspension; and there is a prospect of bringing the whole to a final termination, as soon as the current business of this office will permit the head of the department to attend at Washington for that purpose.

In presenting to your Excellency's view this concise statement of the finances of the Commonwealth, arising from permanent and productive sources of revenue, the fines assessed on the delinquent militia of Pennsylvania, during the late war, ought not to be overlooked. These fines amount to $43,609 41 cents, and it appears by a letter from the comptroller of the treasury department of the United States, in answer to one which I had the honour of addressing from this office, on the 23d of July last, that no part of this money had reached the United States Treasury. If Pennsylvania furnished her full quota of men, agreeable to every repuisition of the general government, during the late war, it would seem to me, that she has a just claim to the fines, and that the money ought to come with more propriety into the state's treasury, than go into that of the United States or remain in the hands of collectors.

In answer to your request for information, as to any measures which have been adopted at this department, for the recovery of public monies, I beg leave to state, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, of the 30th of May 1811, proceedings have been instituted against several persons who held offices taxable by law.—On discovering that the former accounts of these officers had been generally stated and [illegible] by them in a manner different from the provisions of the acts relating to this subject, [illegible] cases settled on principles [illegible] officer was not authorised [illegible] were issued against such as [illegible] or neglected to [illegible] account [illegible] law; and [illegible] particularly a[illegible] to the Commonwealth, and whose offices were known to have yielded surplus fees.

In cases where the parties appeared in obedience to the authority of the law, they were called upon to answer such interrogatories as would have the effect to elicit truth and explain the accounts. But in executing this duty as much mildness was observed in administering the law, as was consistent with the nature of the enquiry, and official obligation enjoined on the officer entrusted with the power.

As far as the investigation has proceeded, the result has proved not only the propriety of the measure but its necessity. In some cases general and lumping statements, unaccompanied with the oath of the clerk, were admitted as the foundation of settlements, in lieu of those specification of items, which the act of 10th March 1810 requires. In other cases it appeared during the investigation, that no original entries of fees were made in a book, but loose slips of paper substituted in its stead, liable to be lost or mislaid, and in one case actually lost or destroyed. In another case, the account of fees was kept for months on a slate, which a sponge might wipe away, or a light impression easily efface.

The object or intent of the law relating to the accountability of public officers, will often be evaded, unless those entrusted with the receipts of public monies are compelled to render a just account of them; and perhaps no case affords greater latitude for evasion, or calls for a more strict examination than that of a public officer who holds a taxable office, and is in the daily receipt of fees.

The first law that passed on this subject was the taxing the office of the prothonotary of the supreme court, and according to the construction of this act, immediately on its going into operation, either a particular account of items, specifying day and date, or the book itself containing them, was furnished at the time of settlement. This practice continued for some time, and until it was dispensed with by the adoption of another mode, which, in substance, permitted the party to settle his own account in his own way, without the production of the book of original entries, or any evidence to support it but his own lumping statement and his own oath.

Without impeaching the character of any one, it is evident that mistakes and omissions may be made, which can only be corrected by an examination of the original books or entries; and in the course of the investigation lately instituted mistakes and omissions have been detected, where the books have been produced, and the accountant officer has had an opportunity to examine them.

Another mode of evasion has, it appears, been successfully practised with a view of withholding from the Commonwealth her just dues. This class of officers, under color of a construction of law repugnant to the spirit of the act of 10th March, 1810, which compels them to render an account of the receipts of fees, have in several instances, evaded the meaning of the law through collusion, or an understanding with sheriffs and other officers whose usual province it is to collect fees of office. And instances have occurred in which prothonotaries have, by design or omission, neglected to account for fees, for which they were bound to account, under a pretence that no accountability existed, until final settlements were made between them and the respective sheriffs; but, which settlements were often protracted until after the former were out of office; and, if ever to be accounted for, were intended to be accounted for only in such way as to swallow up the whole, by claiming an allowance of $1500 per annum when out of office.

With the same view of evasion, settlements were in some cases made with sheriffs, and bonds and mortgages taken for the balance due (amounting to a considerable sum) which, although releases for the fees were entered on the docquet, were not brought into view, but withheld from the Commonwealth, with the intent of receiving the amount in such partial payments, as would reduce the receipts in each year below $1500, so as to absorb the whole.

As to an allowance of $1500 per annum to any prothonotary or public officer, when out of office, I consider their claim equally repugnant to law and justice. The constitution of Pennsylvania contains no power for the creation of sinecures, nor is their any law which sanctions the principle. The act of March, 1818, so far from authorizing the allowance, excludes such a construction, inasmuch as it declares that, in case the officer shall not have received at the rate of $1500 per annum, when in office, the deficiency should be made up to him out of the arrearages collected by him after he is out of office.

The accounts in which proceedings have been instituted, in conformity with the act of 30th March, 1811, have not yet been brought to a close. I find it will be necessary, in several cases, to issue a commission for the examination of the different sheriffs between whom and these late officers accounts subsist or settlements have been made, for the mutual receipts of each others fees.

I am unable at present to ascertain the precise amount due by those persons against whom citations have issued; but from mistakes and omissions already detected, and the discovery of errors arising from misconstruction of the laws, by the late accountant officers, the investigation instituted will be the means of bringing into to the treasury, during the next year, twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, exclusive of what may be recovered from a former prothonotary of the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and the prothonotory of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, who held both these offices at the same time, for a number of years, & was allowed to retain $1500 per annum on each office.

The amount of arrearages or fees due in taxable offices, which have hitherto yielded $1500 per annum cannot now be known. But from the great increase of suits and fees, during the greater part of the period in which most of these persons held their late offices, there must be a considerable sum outstanding of which the commonwealth is entitled to one half, unless the late officer be permitted to retain out of the collections $1500 per annum while *out* of office, in addition to $1500 allowed him while in office, contrary to the nature of our republican institutions, and against the scope, tenor and spirit of all the laws relative to this subject.

In prosecuting to a final issue, the several cases in which compulsatory process has been resorted to, agreeable to the provisions of the act of the 30th March, 1811, (already referred to) no delay will take place, but what is incident to the nature of the investigation, or may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining full justice to the Commonwealth: and to this list there will be added from time to time such other cases of late officers and present incumbents, as may require the same mode of proceeding.

With consideration and respect,
I have the honour to be your
Excellency's humble and very
Obedient servant,
JAMES DUNCAN.

JOSEPH HIESTER—
Governor of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21.

PETITIONS

Mr. Hopkins submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved &c. That a commission be raised to consist of five enlightened, patriotic and practical citizens, to explore admeasure and ascertain in the most correct manner, the most practical and direct rout, combining shortness of distance, facility in execution and utility in practice, to unite the head waters of the west branch of the Susquehanna, with the Allegheny river and the waters of the Allegheny with Lake Erie. And that to make a detailed report to the Governor, to be laid before the next Legislature, of the different kinds of soil traversed, the natural facilities and impediments presented, and the character of the natural water courses, and the circumjacent supplies attainable in aid of the natural streams; the acclivities and declensions, their rapidity and location on the route; where eligible to use the natural streams for slack water navigation, and when canals would be more eligible: What kind of natural streams the country would furnish in aid of the undertaking, the extent of water power attainable, which would be usefully employed under the improved state the country is susceptible of; the donations the land-owners on the route and others would make in land, and conditionally assure to the State, upon the route designated becoming the scite of the navigation, or within two miles on either side of it; and the specific donations in money, labor, provisions, or other articles, and conditionally assure, upon the route passing as aforesaid, in aid of the undertaking: The facility of obtaining extensive supplies of provisions, and the rates at which they could be procured and delivered on the different parts of the route; separate estimates of the expenditure necessary to secure a complete and permanent navigation from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny, and thence to Lake Erie, with all other proper information which an actual exploration would lead to; accompanied with an accurate Map of the whole route, exhibiting its full and true colors.

Mr. Hopkins also submitted the following resolution:

To establish a more perfect union, by combining the interests, and facilitating and extending the intercourse between the people of the United States: to remove the excitements and jealousies, which grow out of local interests and partial views; by absorbing them in federative objects and national sympathies: To call into activity the federal authority and resources, to promote the general welfare; where State power is incompetent, and State means are inadequate: To provide for the common defence, by securing in times of peace, a complete internal communication along our extended sea board; and in all other parts of the U. States of great National importance.

Be it resolved, &c. That our Senators in the Senate of the U. S. be instructed, and our Representatives in the Congress of the U. S. be requested, to use their most strenuous endeavors, to prevail upon Congress, to provide permanent funds to carry into expeditious effect a complete federative internal water communication throughout the Union, wherever the great and essential interests of the U. S. call for them.

Resolved, That they respectively be instructed and requested, to use their utmost endeavors, to prevail upon Congress, to provide for the immediate opening of a complete navigation, between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, as the most prominent object in the internal water communications of the U. S.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

British Justice—Ten thousand pounds have been recently distributed by the British government on the Canadian frontier, in part payment for losses sustained during the late war.
Buffalo Journal.

Exchange Office.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

Exchange Business,

At the Office formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & G. R. GILMORE, where

Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern

Bank Notes, and Specie,

will be BOUGHT and SOLD.

N. Holmes.

Pittsburgh, November 9. tf

Doctor J. S. Irwin

INFORMS those who are indebted to him by Note or Book account, for more than one year, that it is necessary they should come forward and settle their accounts; as it is extremely difficult for him to pay his own debts, without those, who are indebted to him, are dispo sed to pay something. It is hoped that those who have honoured him with their patronage, will without any further notice, *honour him* with a little of their money.

December 21.

An Ordinance,

Imposing certain duties on the Assessor, Mayor, and Treasurer, and providing for the settlement of the Accounts of the City.

SECTION 1. BE it Ordained and Enacted, by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That as soon as the court of appeal shall have revised the assessment return of the City Assessor, it shall be the duty of said assessor, in every year hereafter, to deliver to the Mayor a fair Copy of said revised assessment, on or before the 1st day of March, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to be forfeited and paid to the City by the Assessor failing to deliver such copy.

SECTION 2. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor, immediately after furnishing the city collector with the tax list, to deliver to the Treasurer a certified statement of the amount of said tax, with the name of the Collector; and the treasurer shall open an account with said collector and charge him with the same, and credit all payments made by him.

SECTION 3. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor, when he draws a warrant to pay for setting Curb stone, or for Paving, or other purposes, for which individuals are chargeable, he shall immediately bring suit against the individual for the same; and furnish the treasurer with a certified copy of such account—and the treasurer shall charge the same in his book to said individual.

SECTION 4. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a joint Committee, of one member from the Select Council, and two members from the Common Council, shall be chosen annually by ballot, in November, whose duty it shall be to examine & settle the accounts of the Mayor, Treasurer, Collectors and other Officers of the city. The committee shall examine the accounts and receipts for which warrants have been issued by the Mayor, and see that they are just and proper; and shall compare said accounts with the check list of said warrants. The committee shall also examine and compare the Treasurer's accounts with the warrants paid and charged by him; and when found correct shall burn said warrants. And the committee shall examine & compare the monies paid to the Treasurer by the receipts given to the collectors, and by the returns of the clerk of the Market of stall rents, and by the returns of the weigh-masters of rents paid in by them, and by the returns of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of fines and forfeitures paid in, and by the Mayor's return of monies paid in on account of licences, dog tax, &c.—and the committee shall see that the Treasurer has charged himself correctly with these several sums of monies, as well as all other sums of money which may have been paid to him, arising from any other source. And the committee when settling the accounts of the Collectors, shall require of them a particular list of all lost taxes, with the names in Alphabetical order, of the persons charged with the same, and also of the names and tax of all exonerations which may have been allowed by the mayor and treasurer; and the said lists shall be attested by the oath of the collector and certified by the mayor and treasurer, and when examined by the committee, shall be returned to the treasurer and credit given for the same. And the committee shall ascertain the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, and any balances which may be due to the City by Collectors or other persons; and shall also ascertain the amount of debts of every description due by the City, and will make a Report in writing to each of the Councils at their last meeting in December, which report shall be entered on the minutes & filed by the clerks.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1821.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Pres't
Common Council.

Attest—S. ENGLES, Clerk Com. council.

JAMES ROSS, Pres't
Select Council.

N. B. CRAIG, Clerk Select council.

A Further Supplement

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the regulation of persons riding, and of drivers of drays, carts and carriages, and horses, in and through the streets of Pittsburgh."

SECTION 1. BE it Ordained and Enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the tax to be paid to the Mayor, for the use of the city, by each and every carter and drayman, according to the provisions of the 10th Section of the Ordinance to which this is a further supplement, shall be Two dollars.

SECTION 2. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That so much of any Ordinance or Ordinances as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1821.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Pres't
Common Council.

Attest—S. ENGLES, Clerk Com. council.

JAMES ROSS, Pres't
Select council.

N. B. CRAIG, Clerk Select council.

An Ordinance,

Relative to the Weigh Houses at the Market House and Hay Scales, and relating to the Clerk's Salaries:

SECTION 1. BE it Ordained and Enacted, by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the 2d Tuesday of January next, the Weigh Master at the market house shall pay into the City Treasury the annual rent or sum of 125 dollars, for the weigh house, scales and weights at the market house, payable half yearly in advance: and so much of the Ordinance passed the 30th December, 1820, relating to the weigh houses, as is hereby altered, be and the same is repealed.

SECTION 2. And be it Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the Weigh Master at the hay scales, shall pay into the City Treasury, all the rents which he may receive for the weigh house, and no more: and so much of the Ordinance passed the 30th December, 182[illegible] as requires said weigh master to pay into the city treasury the sum of 25 dollars annually, is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1821.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Pres't
Common Council.

Attest—S. ENGLES, Clerk Com. council.

JAMES ROSS, Pres't
Select Council.

N. B. CRAIG, Clerk Select council.

Pittsburgh Medical Society.

AT a special meeting held on January 1st 1822, M. O'Donnohue M. D. was unanimously chosen VICE PRESIDENT, in the room of James Agnew M. D.

January 4 1

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED SEMI-MONTHLY, AT

J. Towne's Exchange Office,

Market, between 2d and 3d streets.

PITTSBURGH.

Bank U. States and Branches	par
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia	par
Bank of Pittsbg.	par
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Farmers' bank of Lancaster	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, W. Chester	do
Bucks county	do
Harrisburgh	do
Lancaster bank	1 dis.
York	1
Carlisle	1
Gettysburgh	1
Chambersburgh	1
Northampton	1
Swatara	1
Greensburgh	1
Brownsville	1
N. Hope Bridge Co.	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	1
F. & M. bank of Pittsburgh	3
Pittsbg. & Greensbg. Turnpike	3
Pittsbg. and Steubenville Turnpike	3
Pittsbg. and N. Alexandria Turnpike	3
Pittsbg. City Bills	3
Reading	1
Milton	20
Huntingdon	12½
Centre	12½
Washington	40
Uniontown	40
Meadville	33½
Beaver	40
Bedford	40
Juniata bk. of Penn.	45
Marietta & Susq. t. c.	50
Green Castle	40
Carlisle Agricultural	65
Silver Lake	
Ohio.	
Steubenville notes	1
Mount Pleasant	1
Western Reserve	2
St. Clairsville	2
Bank of Chillicothe	2
Lancaster	2
Marietta	2
Columbus	3
Canton	5
West Union	60
Dayton Man. Co.	10
Muskingum bank	20
Zanesville Canal	50
Hamilton	50
Xenia	20
Portsmouth	25
New Lisbon	30
Miami Ex. Co.	
John H. Piatt	80
Lebanon	75
N. Carolina.	
State bank & Bran.	3
Newbern	do
Cape Fear	do
S. Carolina.	
Charleston	2 dis.
Georgia.	
Savannah	2½
Augusta	do
Darien	do
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
City bk. of Bal.	½ dis.
Annapolis & Branch	1
George's county	do
Westminster	do
Williamsport	do
Hagerstown	do
Frederick county	
Havre de Grace	1
Cumberland	65
Port Deposit	25
Elkton	5
Dist. Columbia.	
Washington C.	½a1 dis.
Georgetown	do
Alexandria, except	do
Mechanics' bk. of do.	2
Franklin bk. of do.	80
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Farmers bk. & Bran.	do
Wilmington and Brandywine	do
Commercial bank	do
Branch at Milford	5
New Jersey.	
State banks at Camden	par
at Elizabethtown	do
at N. Brunswick	do
at Patterson	do
at Morristown	do
at Trenton	par
Sussex bank	1 dis.
N. Brunswick bank	par
Mount Holly	do
Trenton Insurance Company	do
Jersey bank	1 dis
New Ark	do
Cumberland bank	do
Virginia.	
Richmond and Branches	1 dis.
Bank of the Valley and Branches	2
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling	do
Morgantown	3
Charlestown	3
South Branch	3
New York.	
City Banks	par
Albany	1 dis.
Troy	do
Lansingburgh	do
Mohawk bank	do
Newburgh	1½ dis.
Middle District	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	do
Utica and Branches	do
Geneva	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Cherry Valley	do
Plattsburgh bank	5
Chenango	5
Aqueduct association	2
Jefferson Cy bank	50
Utica Insurance Co.	5
Washington and Warren	25
Connecticut.	
Connecticut notes, $3 & up. payable in N. York city	par
Other Connecticut notes	1 dis
Massachusetts.	
Boston banks	par
Salem banks	1½ dis.
Springfield	do
Worcester	do
Other Massachusetts notes	2 do
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	2
Washington and Phœnix banks at Westerly	2
New England Commercial bank	2
Other R. Island notes	2
N. Hampshire	
Bank notes	3 dis.
Vermont.	
Generally	3 dis.
Tennessee.	
State bank & Bran.	35
Nashville bank	do
Kentucky.	
Bank of Kentucky and Branches	40a45
Maysville	8
Indiana.	
State bk. at Vincen.	8
Branches	8
F. and M. bank at Madison	12½
Lawrenceburg. Bran.	60
Louisiana.	
New Orleans	8 dis.
Bank of the Mississippi at Natchez	12½
Missouri.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	
Branc. at Genevieve	
Illinois.	
Bank of Illinois	
Do. Edwardsville	
Michigan Ter.	
Bank of Michigan at Detroit	15 dis